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MEMOIRS

OF

Hon. ELIJAH STANSBURY.







Yours Truly  
Elijah Stansbury

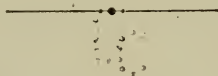
THE  
LIFE AND TIMES  
OF  
HON. ELIJAH STANSBURY,

An "Old Defender" and Ex-Mayor of Baltimore;


TOGETHER WITH  
EARLY REMINISCENCES,

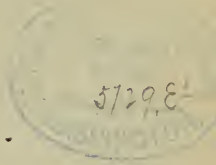
Dating from 1662, and Embracing a Period of 212 Years.

By  
Archibald H. Hawkins.



(W)

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## P R E F A C E.

IN writing this introduction, we deem it scarcely necessary to remind the intelligent reader of the many brave and useful men whose valarous deeds and valuable public services have been suffered to pass into utter oblivion, because the hand of friendship and earnest affection had failed to stamp them on the historic page. It is true that ELIJAH STANSBURY has never distinguished himself on the battle field as a renowned military chieftain, such as a Washington, Lee, or a Jackson; nor has he been known to figure in the halls of legislation as a great orator or statesman, such as a Clay, Webster, Pinkney, or a McMahon—yet he has, in his sphere, rendered valuable service in his day and generation. Appreciating that service, and impelled by good motives, the following pages are written with a lively hope and an earnest desire of perpetuating the memory of one whose successful and useful life should be held up to the present and rising generation, as well as posterity, to be studied as an example worthy of imitation. Mr. STANSBURY'S sands of life have nearly completed their course, the venerable man being now in his eighty-third year, and one of the very few "OLD DEFENDERS" yet surviving; therefore it is but reasonable to conclude that he will not be with us much longer, and it is now while remaining with us we have thought it eminently proper to utter this humble and sincere testimonial of regard for one who, as a true patriot, had been from his youth devoted to this city and his country's noble cause, like his brave and honored predecessors in the Mayoralty, Captain John Montgomery and General Samuel Smith, whose names, as well as those of many other distinguished cotemporaries, are recorded gratefully in the volume. In compiling we have interwoven some of the most interesting and important local events of Baltimore city during the present century, together with reminiscences as far back as 1662. The events of this century include a minute account of the BATTLE OF NORTH POINT—some incidents never recorded before—the three FLOODS OF JONES' FALLS, independent of the first one 1786. The Grand

Reception of LAFAYETTE as the "NATION'S GUEST," and a description of the BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION, 1824. The GRAND MILITARY, MASONIC AND CIVIL PROCESSION in 1828, commemorative of laying the *First Stone* of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, by the venerable CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton, aged ninety-one years, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. The FALLING METEORS in 1833. The NOTORIOUS MOB OF 1835, in which the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, JOHN B. MORRIS, Esq., and other gentlemen had their property most outrageously destroyed, and to compensate whom the Maryland Legislature afterwards so promptly and justly passed the Indemnity Act. The Inauguration of MORSE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, 1844. The GRAND RECEPTION of the noble Hungarian Patriot KOSSUTH, 1852; SOMETHING NEW AND INTERESTING ABOUT THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER; together with some very interesting and USEFUL STATISTICS, all of which as a local historical group, with its lights and shadows, we trust will interest the reader and render this an acceptable if not a faultless volume. We think it fit and proper to say here that this book is not published for mere *speculation*, the number issued being *very limited*, COLONEL STANSBURY having no pecuniary interest whatever, in the sale of it either directly or indirectly, he being, as is well known by this community, entirely independent in his circumstances and perfectly free from the hankering desire for gain, or haunted by the "lust of lucre and the dread of death." This statement is voluntarily made, unsolicited by the Colonel whom the writer knows to be extremely sensitive regarding matters of that kind. Mr. Stansbury's Messages, with the accompanying documents, are given to show the flourishing condition of Baltimore during his administration.

In the local elections we have thought proper to give the returns in detail, *with the names of all the candidates*; also the names of the committees appointed at the various meetings and on the military and civic balls, &c., believing that the lists will prove very interesting to the survivors—doubtless reviving the "fond though sad memories of by-gone days."

ARCHIBALD HAWKINS.

BALTIMORE, *March 12th, 1874.*



# CONTENTS.

## CHAPTER I.

PAGE.

Birth of Elijah Stansbury—His Ancestors—The Youthful Captain—His Habits and Peculiarities—His Voluntary Apprenticeship.....	13
---	----

## CHAPTER II.

The War of 1812—Patriotism of the Baltimoreans—The "Old Maryland Line"—General Mordecai Gist—General Otho Williams—His Capture—Cruel Treatment by the Enemy—Appointment as Collector of the Port of Baltimore by Washington—Colonel John Eager Howard—His Bravery at the Battles of Camden and "The Cowpens"—Chosen Governor of Maryland—General Samuel Smith—His Gallant Defence at Mud Fort—Forty Years in Congress, &c.....	19
--	----

## CHAPTER III.

The Battle of North Point—Mr. Stansbury Volunteers though lame—Captain John Montgomery his Commander—Union Artillery—Major-General Ross—Admiral Cockburn—General Stricker—Colonel Paul Bentalau—General Winder—Virginia Militia—United States Cavalry.....	24
--	----

## CHAPTER IV.

The Bombardment of Fort McHenry—Major Armstead—Fort Covington—City Battery—Lazaretto—Commodores Rodgers and Barney—Colonel Brook—Major Frailey's Report of the Killed and Wounded, &c.....	31
--	----

## CHAPTER V.

Captain Montgomery as State's Attorney—His Noble Vindication of his Young Friend Stansbury—Captain J. S. Stiles—Banquet at Watkin's Hotel—Battle Monument—Colonel Samuel Moore—Governor Veazy—Lieutenant Stansbury...	48
---	----

## CHAPTER VI.

PAGE.

Battle of Life—Mr. Stansbury as a Builder—His Marriage— His Political Principles—First Entrance into Public Life— His Gallant Commander is Elected Mayor of Baltimore— Mr. Stansbury and several other Defenders Elected to City Council, &c .....	53
--	----

## CHAPTER VII.

Reception of Lafayette—His Arrival at Fort McHenry— Charles Carroll of Carrolton—Colonel Hindman—George Washington Lafayette—Monsieur Le Vasseur—Society of Cincinnati—Washington's Tent-- Alexander McKim— William Patterson—Samuel Hollingsworth—Nathaniel Levy—Campaign in Virginia, 1781—De Kalb Cadets— “Gratitude”—“Triumph of Liberty”—Brilliant Illumina- tion at Night—Major-General Goodloe Harper—The Toast of the “Nation's Guest.” .....	64
---	----

## CHAPTER VIII.

Presentations—General Harper's Address—Lafayette's Feel- ing Reply—French Residents—Venerable Du Bois Martin —Mr. Gerardin—Fountain Inn—Visit to the Grand Lodge —Colonel Benjamin C. Howard—Grand Ball and Supper at the Holliday Street Theatre and Assembly Rooms— Brilliant Spectacle—Mottoes in Gold Letters—Unbounded Enthusiasm—Congress Votes the Venerable Patriot an Independent Fortune.....	75
--	----

## CHAPTER IX.

The Colonel's First Entrance into Public Life, Continued— Population of Baltimore—City Council—Public Schools Established 1829—Jew Bill—J. J. Cohen, Esq.—S. Etting, Esq.—Elected to City Council—The Meteoric Phenomenon, 1833—Baltimore American.....	81
---	----

## CHAPTER X.

PAGE.

The Notorious Mob in Baltimore, 1835—The True Origin— An Exciting Affair—Judge Brice—Gaming Establishments —Monument Square, 5th of August, 1835—Bank of Mary- land—Jesse Hunt, Esq., Mayor—Public Meeting, 7th— Captain A. I. W. Jackson—The Watchmen, &c.....	89
---	----

## CHAPTER XI.

The House of John Glenn, Esq.—Dr. Samuel Baker—Pistol— Wounded—The People Fired on—The Killed and Wounded —Charles street—Reverdy Johnson, Esq's House in Monu- ment square—Bloodshed—Washington Blues—Wolfe and others killed in Charles street—Attack on Mr. Glenn's House—Attack on Mr. Johnson's House—American Eagle —Valuable Library and Furniture Destroyed—Portico hurled from its base, cost \$2,000—Attack on the House of John B. Morris, Esq.—Attack on the House of Jesse Hunt, Esq.—Captain Joseph Willey—Dr. Hintze—E. T. Poult- ney, Esq.—Evan T. Ellicott, Esq.—Hugh McElderry, Esq. —Captain Bentzinger—General Samuel Smith.....	101
---	-----

## CHAPTER XII.

The Disastrous Floods of 1786, 1817 and 1837—Great Destruc- tion of Property and Human Life—Thrilling Scenes within the City—Colonel Stansbury's election to the Legislatures of 1843, 1844 and 1845—Elected Mayor 1848.....	116
---	-----

## CHAPTER XIII.

Colonel Stansbury's Installation into Office—Many Conjec- tures Concerning His Nominations—His Independency of Spirit—His Reticence till the Names were sent in to be Confirmed by the Councils after his Message, &c.....	129
---	-----

## CHAPTER XIV.

PAGE.

Measures taken to relieve the Sufferings of the Poor—Grand Civic and Military Ball—Major-General Smith and Staff—General Leakin and others constituting the Managers on the part of the Military, and the Mayor and City Councils on the part of the Municipal Authorities; upon the part of Citizens, Peter Mowell, Esq., Hon. Solomon Hillen, Jr., John E. Stansbury and others; Joshua Vansant, Esq., Treasurer—Meeting in Favor of Seamen in the United States Navy, Mayor Stansbury, President; George Brown, Christian Keener, Esq., and five others, Vice-Presidents; Rev. H. V. D. Johns, Dr. Backus, Dr. Plumer, Charles F. Mayer, Esq., Hon. John P. Hale, United States Senator, Speakers—York and Cumberland Railroad Public Meeting, Mayor Stansbury, President; General O'Donnell, Johns Hopkins, William Bose, Chauncey Brooks, John S. Gittings, and others, Vice-Presidents—Municipal Courtesies—Monsieur Vattermare.....	153
--	-----

## CHAPTER XV.

Mayor Stansbury's Second Message—Approval of his wise Administration by the Press—Healthy Condition of the City—Progressive Improvements in Building—New Houses—Register's Summary, and the Mayor's Proposition Concerning Colonel Howard's Property, &c., &c.....	170
--	-----

## CHAPTER XVI.

Colonel Stansbury's Retirement from Public Life—Fifty-nine Years of Age—Has lived through all the Administrations of the General Government—Flood of 1868—Great Destruction of Life and Property—Thrilling Incidents on Jones' Falls in the City, and on the Patapsco at Ellicott City—A Valuable Table of Reference—All the Presidents of the United States Elected since 1789 to 1874—Chief Justices of the United States, from John Jay to Morrison R. Waite...	202
--	-----

CHAPTER XVII.

PAGE.

Colonel Stansbury's Connection with Freemasons, Odd Fellows and other Secret Associations—Took three Degrees a few weeks before the Battle of North Point, as Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason—All in Eight Days, &c.—List of all the Governors of Maryland since 1777—First City Council of Baltimore, 1797—James Calhoun, Mayor—List of Members—List of all the Mayors of Baltimore.....	209
---	-----

CHAPTER XVIII.

About the "Good Olden Times"—Pioneering for a Town Site—Baltimore in Embryo—Jones' Falls a Beautiful, Harmless, Meandering Brook—Society of Friends—Episcopalians—Jonestown—The First Newspaper, &c.....	216
--	-----

CHAPTER XIX.

Baltimore in the Eighteenth Century—The First Meeting of Congress in the Town—Preparing for War—Washington and Lafayette—Illumination—General Washington Elected President Unanimously, 1789—On his Way to Congress at New York to be Inaugurated—Bank of Maryland, First Bank Incorporated, 1790.....	228
--	-----

CHAPTER XX.

Baltimore in the Nineteenth Century—Innoculation Introduced—The Lazaretto—Robert Smith—Rev. Dr. Allison—Rev. James Ingliss—Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll—Baltimore College—Penitentiary—Old Court House—Wm. Pinkney—Washington Monument—Nile's Register—John S. Skinner—St. Paul's Church—The Cathedral—Gas Introduced—List of Surviving "Old Defenders," with their Ages.....	257
--	-----

## CHAPTER XXI.

	PAGE.
Inauguration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—The Masons—Rev. Dr. Wyatt—Upton S. Heath—John B. Morris, Esq.—Charles Carroll of Carrollton—Colonel Benj. C. Howard—General Samuel Smith—P. E. Thomas, Esq. —Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1873—Population of Balti- more, 1828—The Cholera, 1832.....	267

## CHAPTER XXII.

Introduction of Morse's Telegraph—First Message by a Young Lady—"What Hath God Wrought!"—Mesmerism! —Millerism!!—27th Congress—Incredulity of the Assem- bled Wisdom of the Nation—Hon. S. S. Cox—Hon. Fer- nando Wood—Honors Bestowed on Morse—Triumph of Genius, &c.....	276
---	-----

## CHAPTER XXIII.

Population of Baltimore in 1774—The City Limits—The Bal- timore Newspapers—Fire Department—Water Works— New City Hall—Young Men's Christian Association Build- ing—Railroads and Canals—Something new about "The Star Spangled Banner"—Francis Scott Key—Conclusion— Colonel Stansbury's Punctuality—His Habitual Discharge of Duties as Mayor, &c.....	285
---	-----

MEMOIRS  
OF  
COL. ELIJAH STANSBURY,  
EX-MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

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CHAPTER I.

BIRTH OF ELIJAH STANSBURY—HIS ANCESTORS—HIS  
HABITS AND PECULIARITIES—HIS VOLUNTARY AP-  
PRENTICESHIP.

ELIJAH STANSBURY was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in the month of May, 1791, near the line dividing Baltimore and Harford counties, the place being then known as "McGaw's Mills," on the manor. He was the sixth son of Elijah Stansbury, Sr., the scion of a family widely and favorably known throughout Maryland among her earliest settlers. While the subject of these memoirs was a tender infant, his father purchased a farm and mill seat in Harford county, to which place he moved, and where he lived happily for many years with his amiable consort, successfully rearing a family of thirteen children—ten sons and three daughters, Elijah being the sixth born. It was the earnest wish of his parents to make him a farmer, but

from his boyhood up, he ever evinced a strong desire and fondness for military life, and as illustrative of the proclivity and spirit of the boy fore-shadowing those of the man, we here give as apropos the following episode:

At the age of fifteen years, he organized a company of boys, numbering forty-seven. Being elected Captain, with Edward Rutledge, as First Lieutenant, he generously furnished them with plumes, wooden guns and swords at his own expense and disciplined them to the best of his ability, meeting every Saturday, weather permitting, for drill exercise in military tactics. Soon after the organization of our young hero's company, a youth by the name of Joseph Johnson, also raised a similar company, some four miles from Captain Stansbury's neighborhood, and the members elected young Johnson, their Captain. Sometime after this, Captain Stansbury's Company conceived that Captain Johnson's had offered them a gross insult which they took prompt measures to redress by demanding an apology or some proper reparation. But no notice of this appeal was taken by Captain Johnson, whereupon Captain Stansbury's Company challenged Captain Johnson's to meet them in open combat on a certain day indicated—the place of meeting to be on a large level old-field, known by the name of "Macatee's Old Fields," where all the public parades took place. This old field was about half-way between the homes of the two companies. The challenge was accepted and accordingly the necessary preliminaries were arranged to settle the matter as follows:



*First.* The Captains of the two companies were to have a single combat without arms, and if the result was not satisfactory to both companies; then, *Secondly.* The two respective First Lieutenants should, in even-handed conflict, endeavor to bring the difficulty to a satisfactory adjustment by their personal skill and courage. If this failed, then, *Thirdly.* The next officers of equal grade should successively pit themselves against each other to fight for victory. But, if this material was exhausted in vain, then, *Lastly.* The whole of each company, equally numbered, should meet in general fight.

There was no battle however, for Captain Johnson's Company proved *non est inventus*, having failed to appear upon the field. By way of pleasantry the poet might add to meet this incident,

He from the fight who stays away,  
May live to fight another day!

In justice to the absent company, we would say that it was more than probable that the parents of the respective members of Captain Johnson's Company, having heard of the contemplated meeting, took measures to prevent their sons from going. Indeed, Captain Stansbury's Company numbered only twenty-seven on this occasion, doubtless from the same cause. The parents of some of the members of Captain Stansbury's Company secretly followed, in order to see how they would acquit themselves in battle! This was not known to our young heroes till they returned to their quarters. At all events, Captain Stansbury's command

gave at least this manifestation of bravery and pluck, by marching to the battle field to confront the enemy—and if the foe was not there, it certainly was not the fault of our young soldiers, who so faithfully followed their commander. This incident tends to show that the candor and manliness of Elijah Stansbury's disposition were thus early displayed among his young companions, and the commanding influence of his character was first discovered by his ascendancy over them. At the age of fifteen, the military bias of his mind was discovered, and had his aspirations for military life been gratified by a cadetship at West Point, we have no doubt that he would have carved his way to military renown, blended with a literary reputation of the highest order; for when at school, he generally was at the head of his class, manifesting an ardent love for letters, which only waited for a favorable opportunity to develop the industrious student and thorough scholar. In the rural districts, at the time of which we write, the branches taught in the schools rarely extended beyond an ordinary English education.

In all the youthful sports requiring skill and activity, such as bandy, trap ball, cat, &c., he, although somewhat lame, was always chosen by his schoolmates as their captain or leader. He had acquired such extraordinary precision in throwing stones that he has been known to kill as many as five birds on his way to school in the morning. Young Stansbury was a universal favorite. This partiality seems to have extended to his father and mother, for parents will have

their preferences. It may have arisen from the fact that, besides bearing his father's christian name, which was a favorite one with the mother, he was the only child that strongly resembled her. So striking was the likeness that persons, previously seeing the mother would recognize the son upon meeting him alone, though a perfect stranger to them. It is mentioned as a singular circumstance that, as young Elijah approached manhood, his likeness to the features of the mother gradually changed to the counterpart of those of the father.

At the age of seventeen, Elijah decided that the vocation of farming was not suited to his taste or inclination, and that he preferred some mechanical pursuit, and, accordingly, he took measures to carry out his wishes. This did not meet the approval of his indulgent parents, nevertheless they did not interpose their authority to frustrate his purpose. But they kindly offered him great inducements to stay at home, but all in vain, as the reader will learn presently. At this period his father had two farms and a mill seat on Deer creek, in Harford county, Maryland. The mill seat consisted of a large stone mill for grinding flour and meal, a saw mill, a fulling mill and a carding machine. This was in 1808, when manufacturing was in its infancy in that section of the country. The carding machine was secured as a preliminary step to going into the manufacturing of domestic goods. But that enterprise was never carried into effect. Attached to this mill seat were one hundred and twenty acres of land. All this last mentioned farm and mill seat his

doting parents offered to give him, provided he would stay at home, making him a deed for the same, and giving him full possession upon his reaching his twenty-first year. But all this could not induce him to change his mind. They made no further objection. Having a brother living in Baltimore, who was a bricklayer by trade, he at once apprenticed himself to him for four years, *and faithfully served his time out.* What a noble and manly example is this, for youth of the present generation to follow.



## CHAPTER II.

## THE WAR OF 1812.

AT this time, 1812, the war between the United States and Great Britain broke out. Before we proceed further in our memoirs, we beg to indulge in a digression. The people of Baltimore were among the first to resent the outrages of England, as exhibited in the various taxations, which she had levied on the Colonies. They were, also, among the first to stir up the Colonies of the south to a just indignation of those wrongs; and when the war actually took place, although Maryland was nearly exempt from any visitation of the enemy, yet that did not prevent Baltimore from furnishing her quota of officers and troops, who, under the proud name of the "OLD MARYLAND LINE," did honor to the cause they aided and espoused, as well as to the people, by whom they were sent to the battle field. It is therefore a grateful duty, to mention in these pages, the names of some of these gentlemen, in order to offer to those who may be hereafter called upon to sustain their country's honor, such an example as shall, when imitated, secure to themselves unfading honor.

GENERAL MORDECAI GIST was born in Baltimore county, and when the war commenced he was appointed Major in a regiment of regular troops. He remained with his regiment, which was stationed at Baltimore, for some time after its formation. It was afterwards

marched to the north and served in the campaigns of the Northern Army. Major Gist was considered so meritorious an officer that he was soon promoted to the rank of Colonel, and when the Maryland Line was sent to the south he also went as a Brigadier-General, continuing in the service an active and meritorious officer until the peace. Subsequently he married in South Carolina, and died there in 1791, the very year the subject of these memoirs was born.

GENERAL OTHO WILLIAMS was a native of Prince George's county, Maryland. He commanded a company as early as 1775, which marched to Boston.

At the attack on Fort Washington he was wounded and taken prisoner, being at that time a Major. From the treatment he received from the enemy, cruel in the extreme, his health became so seriously impaired that he never recovered it, being an invalid the balance of his life. He was promoted to the command of the Sixth Regiment of the Maryland Line during his captivity, and on being released he marched with his command to the south, and in all the battles fought by that celebrated line, he signally distinguished himself. He acted as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Southern Army, under General Gates, and was in the disastrous battle of Camden. A remnant of the defeated army was formed into two battalions, constituting a regiment, and the command was given to Colonel Williams and Lieutenant-Colonel Howard. When General Gates joined the army he appointed Colonel Williams Adjutant-General. In the battle of Eutaw Springs he gained the highest honors. Near the close of the war



he was promoted by Congress to the rank of Brigadier-General.

About a year before peace was restored, so shattered was his constitution that he was reluctantly constrained to retire from military service and was appointed by the State, Naval Officer for the Port of Baltimore, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Sollers, the late incumbent. He held this office till the organization of the Federal Government in 1789, when he was appointed Collector of the Port by the illustrious Washington. General Williams died in July, 1794.

COLONEL JOHN EAGER HOWARD was a native of Baltimore county. He entered the army as a Captain, and in the battle of the White Plains he became distinguished. When several battalions were required to be raised by a resolution of Congress, Captain Howard was appointed a Major in one of the number allotted to Maryland. He was with the army at Rockey Hill, near Princeton, in April, 1777, and remained with it until June, when he returned home for a while in consequence of his father's death. He however re-joined the army in the following September, and was in the battle of Germantown. In June, 1779, Major Howard received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Maryland Regiment. He was in the disastrous battle of Camden, but that portion of the duty assigned to Colonel Howard in the battle was sustained with great gallantry. In December subsequent to the battle, General Green arrived and took command of the Southern Army. In January, 1781, was fought the battle of "the Cowpens." The glories of that day

belong principally to Colonel Howard. At Eutaw, he had the command of the Second Regiment. Colonel Howard on this occasion again distinguished himself, and in the action received a severe wound in the left shoulder. General Green observed of him in one of his letters: "Colonel Howard is as good an officer as the world afforded, and deserves a statue of gold no less than the Roman and Grecian heroes." Certainly a higher compliment could never be paid than this. In November, 1788, Colonel Howard was chosen Governor of Maryland, and continued in the Executive chair for three years. In the year 1796, he was elected a Senator of the United States, in which relation he continued till the year 1803. He died full of honors in 1827.

GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, but came to Baltimore in childhood. At the opening of the revolutionary war, he was appointed Captain in one of the regular companies stationed in Baltimore, but rose soon after to the rank of Colonel, and in that capacity, he joined the army, at that time watching the movements of Sir William Howe near Philadelphia. He was stationed with part of his regiment, at "Mud Fort," on the Delaware, when the British fleet was ascending that river. His gallant defence of that fort won him the reputation of a skilful and gallant officer, and, as a testimonial of his bravery, Congress presented him with a sword. He returned from the army some time after this battle, but did not withdraw from the service of his country. In Baltimore he took



command of a regiment of militia, and continued doing duty during the whole of the war. General Smith, some years after the war, was elected to the Legislature of the State, where he remained till he was elected to Congress, in the year 1792. In Congress he continued until the year 1833, having served forty years in the National Council. In the war of 1812, General Smith took a conspicuous part, which will be appropriately referred to in a future page of this book.



## CHAPTER III.

## THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

THE year 1812 was an epoch in the life of Colonel Stansbury; for it was in that year he had reached his manhood—a year rendered eventful by the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and the United States. Although exempt from military duty by lameness, caused through accident in his childhood, yet, believing that every man that was able to defend his country, though thus afflicted, should not hesitate to do so, and animated by that military spirit which characterized his earlier youth, he unhesitatingly volunteered his services to Captain John Montgomery, of the Baltimore Union Artillery, and was accepted; the following constituting Captain Montgomery's command, which numbered, officers and men all told, a total of ninety-one, as follows:

DAVID HARRIS, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding  
1st Regiment Artillery.

BALTIMORE UNION ARTILLERY,  
*Of the First Regiment of Artillery of the Maryland Militia.*

## OFFICERS.

John Montgomery, Captain.  
John S. Stiles, First Lieutenant.  
Joseph R. Brooks, Second Lieutenant.  
Jonathan Fitch, Third Lieutenant.  
Jesse Haslup, First Sergeant.  
John Riley, Second Sergeant.  
Geo. Eaverson, Third Sergeant.  
Wm. Sewell, Fourth Sergeant.

Alexander Boyd, First Corporal.

Geo. Bartol, Second Corporal.

Wm. H. Fonerdon, Third Corporal.

Samuel House, Fourth Corporal.

#### PRIVATES.

Adreon, Geo.

Armstrong, John

Armstrong, Thos.

Bowers, Martin

Barger, Geo.

Barger, John

Barnes, John

Bartlett, Wm.

Burull, Theophilus

Brunett, Andrew

Barcroft, Ralph

Brown, John

Cator, John

Chalmers, James

Chambers, John M.

Childs, Samuel

Curlett, James

Curlett, Thomas

Crossan, John

Campbell, Hugh

Churchman, Alfred W.

Camaham, James

Dwyer, William

Delcher, Geo.

Davidson, James

Douning, Wm.

Elliot, Jos. B.

Elliot, John B.

Etchberger, John

Erwin, John

Franciscus, Geo.

Farrall, James W.

Finn, John W.

German, Jonathan

Gill, Ezekiel C.

Holland, James

Howard, David

Hewett, Wm.

Hill, Arthur

Hazletine, David

Jones, Joshua

Jordan, Fred'k

Joseph, Manuel

Keen, Jr., William

Lamb, John

Long, Abraham

Lowry, Robert

Mamma, Samuel

Mills, Ezekiel

Mills, Wm. P.

Miller, Fred'k

Mopps, Adam

Nippard, Geo.

Pollard, Seth

Penman, John

Parker, Evan

Renshaw, Thos. S.

Robinson, John

Riley, John

Rowles, John

Ringrose, John W.	Towson, Joshua
Rust, Chas.	Turner, John
Shade, John	West, William
Sharkey, Michael	West, John
Stewart, Thos.	Wimmel Geo. S.
Shaw, Jas. B.	Wiese, Fred'k A.
Stone, Rich'd	Williams, Thomas
Smuch, Wm.	Walter, John
Stansbury, Elijah	

## OFFICERS' SERVANTS.

Emanuel and John.

After the affair at Bladensburg and capture of Washington, an attack upon the city of Baltimore was confidently expected. Indeed, General Ross had fixed upon it for his winter quarters, and boasted that with the force he had he would go where he pleased through Maryland. Thus forewarned, considerable additions were made to the defences of the city—some of the troops of General Winder's command were collected—Rodger's and Perry's were here; and a good many noble volunteers flocked in from the adjacent parts of our own State, and from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The Baltimore Brigade was taken *en masse* into the service of the United States; and the whole submitted to the direction of Major-General Smith, of the Maryland Militia. On Saturday, the 10th of September, 1814, information was received that the enemy was ascending the bay, and on Sunday morning, his ships were seen at the mouth of our river, the Patapsco, in number from forty to fifty. Some of his vessels entered the river, while others proceeded to North Point, (at

the mouth of the Patapsco,) distant twelve miles from the city, and commenced the debarkation of their troops in the night, and finished early next morning. In the meantime, the frigates, bomb-ketches and small vessels, approached and ranged themselves in a formidable line to cannonade the fort and the town. The frigates were lightened before they entered the river—and the ships of line lay off North Point to overawe us and protect the whole force. The force that landed consisted of nine thousand men, viz: five thousand soldiers, two thousand marines and two thousand sailors. The first, under Major-General Ross; the latter, commanded by the famous Admiral Cockburn. The troops were a part of Wellington's Invincibles. Some works were erecting not far from North Point to arrest their progress; but their incipient state forbade a stand being made at them; and the enemy marched four miles towards the city uninterrupted, except by a few flying shots from the cavalry. Here they were met by General Stricker, with his entire Baltimore Brigade, (except that he had only one company of the regiment of artillery,) consisting of Colonel Biay's Cavalry, the Rifle Corps, and the 5th, 6th, 27th, 39th and 51st Regiments of Infantry, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonels Sterett, McDonald, Long, Fowler and Amey. In the 5th was incorporated an elegantly uniformed company of volunteers from York, Pennsylvania, under the command of Captain Spangler; and in the 39th, Captain Metzger's fine company of volunteers from Hanover, Pennsylvania, and Captain Quantril's, from Hagerstown, Maryland; and in the 6th,

Captain Dixon's volunteers from Marietta, Pennsylvania—all the rest were city troops; and the whole, including Captain Montgomery's Company of Artillery, (with six four-pounders) amounted to about three thousand two hundred men. The rest of our forces were judiciously stationed in or near the various defences, &c. About one o'clock, a party of one hundred and fifty or two hundred men, consisting of Captain Levering's and Captain Howard's Companies of the 5th Regiment, and Captain Aisquith's Rifle Corps, were detached from the line to feel the enemy and bring on the battle. They were accompanied by a few artillerists, with one of their pieces—Captain Montgomery's Company. Before they expected it, they were attacked by the British, in very superior numbers, and driven in with some loss, after a few fires, to the main body. As the enemy advanced, the artillery opened a destructive fire upon them, which was returned from two nine-pounders, and the action became general along the line of the 5th and 27th, which were in front. The 39th and 51st were in the rear of these, and the 6th advantageously posted still nearer the city, to protect and cover the whole. The fire from the 5th and 27th Regiments, as well as from the artillery, the latter firing one hundred and thirty rounds, was very active and uncommonly effective for about an hour. Of the 5th much was expected, but the 27th behaved at least as gallantly. The men took deliberate aim, and the carnage was great—the famous "Wellington's Invincibles" dodging to the ground, and crawling in a bending posture to avoid the militia—the "yeomen" they

were taught so much to despise! When the 5th and 27th (between which was placed the artillery) were outflanked by the much greater force of the enemy, they retired in better order than could have been expected under a galling fire; falling back reluctantly at the repeated command of their gallant officers. The right of the 39th was gallantly engaged, but the 51st took no part in the action; and it was not at that time and place expected that the 6th would share in it, else (under its veteran Colonel Paul Bentalau, a soldier of the Revolution, and one who met the same foe under the brave Pulaski,) it would no doubt have distinguished itself. The cavalry, though they performed very severe and important duties, had but little to do in the battle. The whole number of our men actually engaged did not exceed one thousand seven hundred.

Nearly as much, perhaps, being done at this point as was expected, our force retreated towards the city. The enemy followed slowly and very cautiously, and on Tuesday night approached within about two miles of our entrenchments. Measures were taken to cut them off and punish their temerity; but before General Winder, with the Virginia Militia and a squadron of United States Cavalry, could bring his plans fully to bear, the British, suspecting the design, or probably not liking the appearance of our works, decamped suddenly in the night, and embarked with such precipitation, that though closely pursued, a few prisoners only were taken. But the pursuing force merited and have received the thanks of their General; and the whole body, collectively, is entitled to the enduring gratitude

of Baltimore, and of their country, for the sufferings they so patiently and patriotically met, being compelled to sleep, if sleep was allowed, in the open air, with the heavens for their canopy, for four nights, during the chief part of which it rained pretty constantly, and sometimes heavily, receiving their refreshments irregularly ; the rations being packed up in prudent preparation of events that might have happened.





## CHAPTER IV.

## THE BOMBARDMENT.

THE attack on Fort McHenry was terribly grand and magnificent. The enemy's vessels formed a great half circle in front of the works on the 12th, but out of the reach of our guns, and also the battery at the *Lazaretto*, on the opposite side of the great cove or basin around the head of which the city of Baltimore is built. Fort McHenry is about two miles from what was then considered the city—a "light little place," as it was called, with some finely planned batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, as the *British very well knew*, through certain traitors in our midst. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning, six bomb and some rocket vessels commenced the attack, keeping such a respectful distance as to make the fort rather a *target* than an opponent; though Major Armistead, the commander, and his brave garrison fired occasionally, to let the enemy know the place was not given up! Four or five bombs were frequently in the air at a time, and making a double explosion, with the noise of the flaming rockets and the firing of the fort, lazaretto and our barges, created quite a horrible clatter. [Many of these bombs have since been found entire; they weigh, when full of their combustibles, about two hundred and ten or two hundred and twenty pounds, and were thrown much farther than our forty-two-pounders could reach.] Thus the bombardment continued until about

three o'clock in the afternoon—nine hours—when the enemy, growing more emboldened, dropped nearer the fort and gave the garrison and batteries a little of the chance so much desired. The batteries opened fire and the balls flew like hail stones—the Britons slipped their cables, hoisted their sails and were off in a moment, but not without damage. When they got out of harm's way they renewed the *gallant* attack, throwing their bombs with desperate vigor and activity commensurate only to the deep mortification of an unexpected repulse. So they went on until about one o'clock in the morning of the 13th, our batteries at intervals firing a single gun. At this stage of affairs, aided by the darkness of the night, and screened by a flame they had kindled, one or two rocket or bomb vessels and many barges, manned with one thousand two hundred chosen men, passed Fort McHenry and proceeded up the Patapsco, to assail the town and fort in the rear, and perhaps to effect a landing. The short-sighted mortals, believing a noble achievement near at hand, were emboldened to give three cheers and began to throw their missive weapons. But, alas! their cheering was speedily turned to groaning, and the agonizing cries of their wounded and drowning people reached the shore; for Forts McHenry and Covington, with the City Battery and the Lazaretto and barges, vomited forth an *iron flame* upon them from the great semi-circle of large guns. The houses in the city were shaken to their very foundations, for never, perhaps, from the time of the invention of ordnance to that day, were the same number of pieces fired

in such rapid succession; particularly from Fort Covington, where a party of Rodgers' really invincible crew was posted. Barney's flotillamen, at the City Battery, maintained the high reputation previously earned in naval combat. The enemy's vessels opened fire, lighting the heavens with a sheet of lurid flame—the fierce booming of canon and explosion of bombs continuing for half an hour. Having met with this unexpected reception, the enemy precipitately retired with his remaining force, battered and crippled, to his *respectful* distance; the darkness of the night and his ceasing to fire (which was the only guide our people had) preventing his annihilation. All was for some time still, and solemn silence reigning. But being beyond danger some of his vessels resumed the bombardment, which continued until after day-break—lasting in all about twenty-four hours, during which there were thrown not less than fifteen hundred of these great bombs, besides many rockets and some red shot. The enemy must have suffered seriously in this affair. Two of their large barges had been sunk, and in them were yet found some of the dead. But the real loss probably will never be known to us. They also suffered from the guns of Fort McHenry, the Lazaretto and the barges. A spectator says he saw several shot take effect during Tuesday afternoon, and further adds, that the preservation of our people in the fort was truly wonderful. Only four were killed and about twenty wounded, and less than three hundred dollars repaired damages sustained! Lieutenant Clagget and Sergeant Clemm, of Captain Nicholson's

Company of Artillery, were the only officers killed in the fort. They were merchants of high standing, and their deaths were deeply regretted by a large circle of acquaintance and the whole community of Baltimore.

Admiral Cockburn boasted that he would take the fort in two hours, speaking of its surrender as a matter of course, saying that when it was taken, and the shipping destroyed, "*he would then think about terms for the city!*" All about and in the fort gave such evidence of his zeal, to faithfully execute his threat, that it seems like a miracle that more damage was not done. We are informed that Major Armstead, through watching and excessive fatigue (for he had other great duties to do, besides defending his post,) flagged as soon as the fight was over, and remained quite ill for several days. Many of his gallant companions were also exhausted, but, finally, recruited their strength. To return to the field engagement. The force of the enemy is said to have amounted to five thousand men. They were fine looking fellows, but seemed rather unwilling to meet American bullets—their dodging from the artillery of the brave Montgomery and his men, and their stooping before the musketry, have already been noticed. The prisoners and deserters say that, for the time the battle lasted, they never before faced so destructive a fire. Our men fired, it is said, not by word of command only, but also took deliberate aim at the object. Of the 21st British Regiment, about five hundred were landed. On the morning of the 13th, they found one hundred and seventy-one killed, wounded and missing. The whole loss of the British

might be safely estimated at eight hundred. Major-General Ross was killed in the early part of the action, and there is reason to believe that two or three other officers, high in command, met the same fate. His death was probably the immediate cause, why an attack upon our works was not made. Colonel Brook, on whom the command devolved, would not risk the undertaking.

Our whole loss, in the 3d Brigade, was as follows:

IN CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY'S ARTILLERY, of which young Stansbury was a member, and who for his gallant conduct on the field, was personally complimented in the highest terms by Captain Montgomery, were the following casualties: *Wounded*—Jos. R. Brooks, Second Lieutenant, one Sergeant and twelve Privates—one since dead.

#### 5TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

*Killed*—Six Privates.

*Wounded*—Captain Stewart, Lieutenant Reese, one Sergeant, two Corporals and forty Privates.

#### 27TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

*Killed*—Adjutant Jas. L. Donaldson and eight Privates.

*Wounded*—Major Moore, two Sergeants, two Corporals and forty-one Privates.

#### 39TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

*Killed*—Three Privates.

*Wounded*—Captain Quantril, two Corporals and twenty Privates.

#### 51ST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

*Killed*—Three Privates.

*Wounded*—Ensign Kirby and three Privates.

## RIFLE BATTALION.

*Killed*—Lieutenant Andre and two Privates, (McComas and Wells,) said to have killed Ross.

*Wounded*—Two Sergeants and five Privates.

## RECAPITULATION.

*Killed*—One Adjutant, one Subaltern and twenty-two Privates—Total, twenty-four.

*Wounded*—One Major, two Captains, three Subalterns, twelve Non-commissioned Officers and one hundred and twenty-one Privates—Total, one hundred and thirty-nine.

*Made prisoners*—One Subaltern, forty-nine Commissioned Officers and Privates—Total, two hundred and thirteen.

The Recapitulation contains the aggregate of prisoners taken by the enemy, excepting those paroled at the meeting house, included in the wounded. I am unable, at present, to state to what regiments they were attached. As the honorable Colonel Brook has vied with his compatriots, in falsifying an *official* report, I beg you will favor the public with this account, in any form you please. I pledge myself for its correctness.

Yours respectfully,

L. FRAILEY,

*Late Brigade Major, 3d Brigade, M. M.*

The above list was copied from Niles' Register, and has the following caption :

List of the killed and wounded of the 3d Brigade, in the late engagement at "*Long Log Lane*," September 12th, 1814. Communicated and signed as above.

The Officers killed were James Lowry Donaldson, Adjutant of the gallant 27th Regiment, and one of the Representatives of Baltimore in the House of Delegates of Maryland. He fell while encouraging his brethren in arms; and Lieutenant Andre, of the "Union



Yagers," a valuable young man. Dr. Samuel B. Martin, now (1874) in his ninetieth year, who was Surgeon to the 1st Rifle Battalion of Maryland, informs the writer that he saw the brave young Andre fall off a fence when he was shot. He died instantly. Third Sergeant Alexander McKenzie of the Sharpshooters was dangerously wounded at the same time. Surgeon Martin took him off the field on his horse, securing him safe shelter and proper care. Wells and McComas belonged to the same company. Brave young patriots! your countrymen will ever cherish your memory.\* Major Moore, of the 27th, was severely, but not dangerously wounded. Major Heath, of the 5th, had two horses shot under him, and Major Berry's, of the same regiment, was killed. The cavalry lost several horses, and some of them on the look-out were taken prisoners. Brigadier-General Stricker, whose urbanity had long endeared him to the citizens under his command and the people at large, behaved as became the high charge entrusted to him as a soldier. He had, we are told, the entire confidence of his brigade. Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq., who volunteered his services as an *Aid-de-camp*, also greatly exerted himself in the hottest part of the fire, to encourage and give steadiness to our troops.

The enemy's bomb vessels, the writer is informed, were much wrecked by their own fire, in consequence of the heavy strain upon them from stem to stern—every discharge sinking them two feet in the water.

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\* Monument at Ashland Square, Gay street, was erected to their memory by the citizens in 1873, the Councils making an appropriation to complete it.

Never was the mortification of an invader more complete than that of our enemy. Beaten by the militia and repulsed by the fort, he crept away meanly and sullenly in the worst possible humor, sustaining a total loss, in all probability, of not less than eight hundred men.

For the satisfaction of the reader, the following official documents are appended :

### BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

#### OFFICIAL LETTERS.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 22d.

*Copy of a letter from Major-General SMITH to the Secretary of War, dated*

HEAD-QUARTERS, BALTIMORE, }  
September 19th, 1814 }

SIR: In compliance with the promise contained in my letter of the 15th instant, I have now the honor of stating that the enemy landed between seven and eight thousand men on Monday, the 12th instant, at North Point, fourteen miles distant from this town. Anticipating this debarkation, General Stricker had been detached on Sunday evening with a portion of his brigade on the North Point road. Major Randel, of the Baltimore County Militia, having under his command a light corps of riflemen and musketry taken from General Stansbury's Brigade and the Pennsylvania Volunteers, was detached to the mouth of Bear creek, with orders to coöperate with General Stricker, and to check any landing in that quarter. On Monday, Brigadier-General Stricker took a good position at the junction of the two roads leading from this place to North Point, having his right flanked at Bear creek, and his left by a marsh. He here waited the approach of the enemy, having sent an advance corps under the command of Major Heath, of the 5th Regiment. This advance was met by that of the enemy, and after some skirmishing it returned to the line, the main body of the enemy being at a short distance in the rear of their advance. Between two and



three o'clock, the enemy's whole force came up, and commenced the battle by some discharges of rockets, which were succeeded by cannon from both sides, and soon after the action became general along the line. General Stricker gallantly maintained his ground against a great superiority of numbers during the space of an hour and twenty minutes, when the regiment on his left (the 51st) giving way, he was under the necessity of retiring to the ground in his rear, where he had stationed one regiment as reserve. He here formed his brigade; but the enemy not thinking it advisable to pursue, he, in compliance with previous arrangements, fell back and took post on the left of my entrenchments, and a half mile in advance of them. In this affair, the citizen soldiers of Baltimore, with the exception of the 51st Regiment, have maintained the reputation they so deservedly acquired at Bladensburg, and their brave and skilful leader has confirmed the confidence, which we had all so justly placed in him. I take the liberty of referring you to his letter for a more particular mention of the individuals who, new to warfare, have shown the coolness and valor of veterans; and who, by their conduct on this occasion, have given their country and their city an assurance of what may be expected from them when their services are again required. I cannot dismiss the subject without expressing the heartfelt satisfaction I experience in thus bearing testimony to the courage and good conduct of my fellow-townsmen. About the time General Stricker had taken the ground just mentioned, he was joined by Brigadier-General Winder, who had been stationed on the west side of the city, but was now ordered to march with General Douglass' Brigade of Virginia Militia and the United States Dragoons under Captain Bird, and take post on the left of General Stricker. During these movements, the brigades of Generals Stansbury and Foreman, the seamen and marines under Commodore Rogers, the Pennsylvania Volunteers under Colonels Cobean and Findley, the Baltimore Artillery under Colonel Harris, and the marine artillery under Captain Stiles, manned the trenches and the batteries—all prepared to receive the enemy. We remained in this situation during the night.

On Tuesday the enemy appeared in front of my entrenchments at the distance of two miles on the Philadelphia road, from

whence he had a full view of our position. He manœuvred during the morning towards our left, as if with the intention of making a circuitous march and coming down on the Hartford or York roads. Generals Winder and Stricker were ordered to adopt their movements to those of the enemy, so as to baffle this supposed intention. They executed this order with great skill and judgment, by taking an advantageous position, stretching from my left across the country, when the enemy was likely to approach the quarter he seemed to threaten. This movement induced the enemy to concentrate his forces (between one and two o'clock) in my front, pushing his advance to within a mile of us, driving in our videttes, and showing an intention of attacking us that evening. I immediately drew Generals Winder and Stricker nearer to the left of my entrenchments and to the right of the enemy, with the intention of their falling on his right or rear should he attack me; or, if he declined it, of attacking him in the morning. To this movement, and to the strength of my defences, which the enemy had the fairest opportunity of observing, I am induced to attribute his retreat, which was commenced at half-past one o'clock on Wednesday morning. In this he was so favored by the extreme darkness and continued rain, that we did not discover it until daylight. I consented to General Winder's pursuing with the Virginia Brigade and the United States Dragoons; at the same time Major Randal was despatched with his light corps in pursuit of the enemy's right, whilst the whole of the militia cavalry was put in motion for the same object. All the troops, were, however, so worn out with continued watching, and with being under arms during three days and nights, exposed the greater part of the time to very inclement weather, that it was found impracticable to do anything more than to pick up a few stragglers. The enemy commenced his embarkation that evening, and completed it the next day at one o'clock. It would have been impossible, even had our troops been in a condition to act offensively, to have cut off any of the enemy's rear guard during the embarkation, as the point where it was effected was defended from our approach by a line of defence, extending from Back river to Humphrey's creek on the Patapsco, thrown up by ourselves previous to their arrival.

I have now the pleasure of calling your attention to the brave commander of Fort McHenry, Major Armistead, and to the operations confined to that quarter. The enemy made his approach by water at the same time that his army was advancing on the land, and commenced a discharge of bombs and rockets at the fort, as soon as he got within range of it. The situation of Major Armistead was peculiarly trying—the enemy having taken his position at such a distance as to render offensive operations on the part of the fort entirely fruitless, whilst their bombs and rockets were every moment falling in and about it—the officers and men being at the same time entirely exposed. The vessels, however, had the temerity to approach somewhat nearer—they were as soon compelled to withdraw. During the night, whilst the enemy on land was retreating, and whilst the bombardment was the most severe, two or three rocket vessels and barges succeeded in getting up the Ferry Branch; but they were soon compelled to retire by the forts in that quarter, commanded by Lieutenant Newcomb, of the navy, and Lieutenant Webster, of the flotilla. These forts also destroyed one of the barges, with all on board. The barges and battery at the Lazaretto, under the command of Lieutenant Rutter, of the flotilla, kept up a brisk, and it is believed, a successful fire during the hottest period of the bombardment. Major Armistead being seriously ill in consequence of his continued exposure to the weather, has rendered it impossible for him to send in his report. It is not therefore, in my power to do justice to those gallant individuals, who partook with him the danger of a tremendous bombardment, without the ability of retorting, and without that security, which, in more regular fortifications, is provided for such occasions. The loss, in the fort, is, I understand, about twenty-seven killed and wounded—amongst the former, I have to lament the loss of Lieutenants Claggett and Clemm, who were both estimable citizens and useful officers.

From General Stricker's Brigade, the return of the killed and wounded has not yet come in. It is supposed, however, to amount to about one hundred and fifty—among the former, this city has to regret the loss of its representative in the State Legislature, James Lowry Donaldson, Esq., Adjutant of the 27th Regiment. This gentleman will ever be remembered by his con-

stituents for his zeal and talents, and by his corps for his bravery and military knowledge.

I cannot conclude this report, without informing you of the great aid I have derived from Commodore Rodgers. He was ever present and ever ready to afford his useful counsel, and to render his important services. His presence, with that of his gallant officers and seamen, gave confidence to every one.

The enemy's loss in this attempt on Baltimore, amounts, as near as we can ascertain it, to between six and seven hundred killed, wounded and missing—General Ross was certainly killed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

S. SMITH,

Colonel JAMES MONROE,

Major-General Commanding.

*Acting Secretary of War.*

*Copy of a letter from Brigadier-General STRICKER to Major-General SMITH, dated*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3D BRIGADE,  
BALTIMORE, September 15th, 1814. }

Major-General S. SMITH,

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, that in obedience to your orders, I marched from Baltimore on Sunday, the 11th instant, with part of my brigade, as the advance corps of the army under your command. My force consisted of five hundred and fifty of the 5th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sterrett; six hundred and twenty of the 6th, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald; five hundred of the 27th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Long; four hundred and fifty of the 39th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler; seven hundred of the 51st, under Lieutenant-Colonel Amey; one hundred and fifty riflemen, under Captain Dyer; one hundred and forty cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Biays, and the Union Artillery of seventy-five men, with six four-pounders, under Captain Montgomery, making an aggregate of three thousand one hundred and eighty-five effective men. I moved towards North Point by the main road, and at 8 o'clock, P. M., reached the meeting house near the head of Bear creek, seven miles from this city. Here the brigade

halted, with the exception of the cavalry, who were pushed forward to Gorsuch's farm, three miles in advance, and the riflemen, who took post near the blacksmith's shop, two miles in advance of our encampment. At seven o'clock, on the morning of the 12th, I received information from the advance videttes that the enemy were debarking troops from and under cover of their gun vessels, which lay off the bluff of North Point within the mouth of Patapsco river. I immediately ordered back my baggage under a strong guard, moved forward the 5th and 27th Regiments and my artillery to the head of Long Log Lane, (so called,) resting the 5th with its right on the head of a branch of Bear creek, and its left on the main North Point road, while the 27th was posted on the opposite side of the road, in line with the 5th, its left extending towards a branch of Back river. The artillery I posted directly at the head of the line in the interval between the 5th and 27th. The 39th occupied a ground three hundred yards in the rear of the 27th, and the 51st the same distance in the rear of the 5th, extending each parallel to the front line. The 6th Regiment was thrown back to a position a short distance this side of Cook's Tavern, and a half a mile in the rear of the second line. My orders were, that the 5th and 27th should receive the enemy, and, if necessary, fall back through the 51st and 39th, and form on the right of the 6th or Reserve Regiment. The riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine wood beyond the blacksmith shop, with a large sedge-field in front, that, as the cavalry were still in advance, who would inform of the enemy's approach, they might take advantage of the covering of the wood, and annoy his advance. I soon learned that the enemy's advance party was moving rapidly up the main road, and as the cavalry continually announced their progress, I flattered myself with the hope, the riflemen would soon proclaim by a galling fire their still nearer approach. Imagine my chagrin, when I perceived the whole rifle corps falling back upon my main position, having too credulously listened to groundless information that the enemy was landing on Back river to cut them off. My hopes of early annoyance to the enemy being thus frustrated, I threw the riflemen on the right flank of my front line, thereby, with the addition of a few cavalry, very well securing

that flank. My videttes soon brought information that the enemy in small force was enjoying himself at Gorsuch's farm. Insulted at the idea of a small marauding party thus daringly provoking chastisement, several of my officers volunteered their corps to dislodge it.

Captains Levering's and Howard's Companies from the 5th, about one hundred and fifty in number, under Major Heath, of that regiment; Captain Aisquith's and a few other riflemen, in all about seventy; one four-pounder, with ten men, under Lieutenant Stiles, and the cavalry, were immediately pushed forward to punish the insolence of the enemy's advance, or, if his main body appeared, to give evidence of my wish for a general engagement. The latter purpose was soon answered; this small volunteer corps had proceeded scarcely half a mile before the main body of the enemy showed itself, which was immediately attacked.—The infantry and riflemen maintained a fire of some minutes, and retired with some loss in killed and wounded; the cavalry and artillery, owing to the disadvantageous grounds, not being able to support them. In this skirmish, Major Heath's horse was killed under him. At half-past two o'clock, the enemy commenced throwing rockets across my left flank, which seemed harmless, and had no other effect than to prepare my line for the sound of the artillery, which soon commenced by us on the enemy's right column then pushing across towards my left, and returned by their six-pounders and a howitzer upon my left and centre. The cannonading was brisk for some minutes, when I ordered my fire to cease until the enemy should get within close range of canister. Seeing that my left flank was the main object of the enemy, I brought up the 39th into line on the left of the 27th, and detached two pieces of artillery to the left of the 39th; still more securely to protect my left flank, Colonel Amey, of the 51st, was ordered to form his regiment at right angles with my line, resting his right near the left of the 39th. This order being badly executed, created for a moment some confusion in that quarter, but was soon rectified by the efforts of my Aid-de-camp and Brigade Majors, who corrected the error of Colonel Amey, and posted the 51st in its ordered position. The enemy's right column displayed and advanced upon the 39th and 27th. The



51st, unmindful of my object to use its fire in protection of my left flank in case an attempt should be made to turn it, totally forgetful of the honor of the brigade, and regardless of its own reputation, delivered one random fire and retreated precipitately and in such confusion, as to render every effort of mine to rally them ineffective. Some disorder was occasioned in the second battalion of the 39th, by the flight of the 51st, and a few gave way. The fire now became general from left to right; my artillery in the centre poured forth an incessant volley of cannister upon the enemy's left column; who were endeavoring to gain the cover of a small log house, about fifty yards in front of the 5th, which, however, precaution had been taken to fire, so soon as Captain Sadtler's Yagers from the 5th (who were originally posted therein) should be compelled to leave it. The enemy's line advanced about ten minutes before three o'clock, with a severe fire, which was well returned by the artillery, the 27th, the 5th, except the three companies of Captains Levering, Howard and Sadtler, which were too much exhausted by the advanced skirmish of the two former, and the ordered retreat of the latter, to resume their positions in line, and from the first battalion of the 39th, who maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left. The fire was incessant till about fifteen minutes before four o'clock, when, finding that my line, now fourteen hundred strong, was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the desertion of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement back to the reserve regiment, under Colonel McDonald, which was well posted to receive the retired line, which mostly rallied well. On forming with the 6th, the fatigued state of the regiments and corps which had retired, and the probability that my right flank might be turned by a quick movement of the enemy in that direction, induced me, after proper deliberation, to fall back to Worthington's mill, which I was the more persuaded to, by my desire to have the 6th Regiment (whose officers and men were eager to share the dangers of their brother soldiers) perfect and in good order to receive the enemy on his nearer approach to the city. All retired as I could wish, and were ready to act as circumstances might require. In

this situation you found the brigade on the morning of the 13th, somewhat fatigued, but with increased confidence in ourselves, and renewing our preparation for the annoyance of the enemy alone, if deemed proper, or in conjunction with any other force.

I have thought it due to the merits of my brigade, to detail thus fully their whole movement, and I feel a pride in the belief that the stand made on Monday in no small degree tended to check the temerity of a foe, daring to invade a country like ours, and designing the destruction of our city, in whose defence some of the best blood of the country has already been spilt, and for whose safety and protection the citizen-soldiers of the 3d Brigade are ready to suffer every privation, and meet every danger. Should report be true, (and I doubt not the fact,) that the enemy's commanding officer, *Major-General Ross*, was killed in this action, and that the enemy suffered in proportion to his superior numbers, I shall feel still more the valuable consequences of our fight.

The conduct of many company officers and privates was such as I calculated on; that of most of my field officers also merits my particular notice. Major Richard K. Heath, of the 5th, who led on the advanced party to bring on the action, behaved as became an officer; the facts of his first horse being killed under him in the first skirmish, his second being badly wounded, and himself receiving a contusion on the head; by a musket ball, in the general action, are ample proofs of his bravery and exposure in discharge of his duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Sterett and Major Barry, of the 5th, gained my highest approbation, and they united with all in praise of Captain Spangler and his company of volunteers from York, Pennsylvania, then attached to their command; also of Adjutant Cheston, who is slightly wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Long, of the 27th, and his field and company officers did well, this whole regiment were unsurpassed in bravery, resolution and enthusiasm. My brigade has to bewail the loss of Adjutant *James Lowry Donaldson*, who fell in the hottest of the fight, bravely discharging the duties of his commission. Lieutenant Colonel Fowler and Major Steiger, of the 29th, did their duty in every respect; they speak highly of the volunteer companies of Captain Quantril, from Hagerstown, and Captain Metzgar,



from Hanover, Pennsylvania. Captain Quantril is wounded. Captain John Montgomery, commanding my artillery, gained for himself and his company lasting honor. Captain Aisquith and his company of riflemen merit my thanks. Ensign Wilmot, commanding the company of United Volunteers of the 5th, and many of his men, distinguished themselves. To Brigade Majors Calhoun and Frailey, I am under great obligations for the prompt and zealous performance of their duty. To my Aid-de-Camp, Major George P. Stevenson, too much praise cannot be given, his industry in every arrangement before the fight, and in animating the whole line, was conspicuous; his zeal and courage are of the most ardent kind, the sprightliness of his manners in the most trying scenes, had the happiest effect upon all to whom he had to communicate my orders; and the precision with which he delivered my commands, could be exceeded only by the coolness with which he always saw them executed. He was animated, brave and useful. Major William B. Barney and Adjutant Lemuel Taylor, of the cavalry, who, having no opportunity of distinction in their regiment owing to the grounds, did me great service, the former, in aiding Captain Montgomery, the latter, in conveying my orders through the whole. Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper deserves my thanks. He visited me just before the action, accompanied the advanced party, and aided me much throughout. The brave soldiers under my command have suffered many privations, and I recognize among our killed and wounded many valuable men; of which I will make a report in a few days.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN STRICKER.

Captain John Montgomery was as brave an officer as ever drew a sword, and it is but a matter of simple justice to young Stansbury, to record upon these pages that Captain Montgomery, on repeated occasions, paid him high compliments for his bravery as a private on the battle-field of North Point.

## CHAPTER V.

## CAPTAIN JOHN MONTGOMERY AS STATE'S ATTORNEY.

WHEN Captain Montgomery was State's Attorney for the Criminal Court of Baltimore, a trial was pending in that Court against a person with whom Mr. Stansbury was associated in business. The ground of the suit was the supposed cruel treatment of a slave in defendant's employ, inflicted while Mr. Stansbury was in Annapolis. The plaintiff's counsel, in prosecuting the case, indulged in some vindictive language against Mr. Stansbury, implicating him in the case. As State's Attorney it was the duty of Captain Montgomery to prosecute all offences committed against the laws of the State—nevertheless, feeling that injustice was inflicted on Mr. Stansbury by his colleague, (the plaintiff's counsel,) he rose instantly and said: "I emphatically repel the charge against Elijah Stansbury as an unjust one, for I know the man, and no person living shall utter a foul calumny against him. I know him to be a brave and gallant soldier, as well as a gentleman of untarnished honor. I knew his highly honored parents, who were once my neighbors in Harford county and were the peers of that community. However much the person may be to blame who caused this suit, or what may be said against him in this prosecution, nevertheless I cannot stand here and listen to assaults against Mr. Stansbury's character; nor will I tolerate any attempts to sully his honor while I have a voice or an opportunity to defend him. He was

with me at North Point to repel the British forces landing there, having in view the destruction of our beloved city. I speak of him as I know him. 'He is worth his weight in gold ten times purified.'"

At the time referred to Mr. Stansbury was in the city of Annapolis, and knew nothing of the incident till informed of it by friends. Well might he feel proud of this voluntary eulogium, emanating as it did from the lips of a disinterested friend and gallant soldier, in commendation of the valuable services and good qualities of one whom he so meritedly admired, and whose subsequent life only tended to confirm all that had been uttered by the distinguished jurist.

With what proud satisfaction must his venerable and honored father have dwelt upon the occurrence when it was brought to his knowledge! and to illustrate the patriotic spirit of Elijah Stansbury, Sr., we here give place to the following characteristic anecdote:

When the war broke out he resided at his country-seat in Baltimore county. On the day the battle of North Point was fought, great excitement and anxiety prevailed among the people. Some of his neighbors visited the old homestead on that memorable day to chat upon the all-absorbing subject, and to dine with the hospitable host. In the course of conversation the old gentleman mentioned to his guests that he was proud to say he had *seven sons* under arms that day in defence of their country; and added with emphasis, in language becoming a true patriot, "that he would rather that all should be weltering in their blood upon the gory battle-field, than that even *one* of them should

falter, show the white feather or shrink from duty as a soldier."

In further evidence of the noble spirit that animated Colonel Stansbury, we will here state, that five years after his marriage (in 1822) his kind parents offered to give him a clear title to the old homestead in Baltimore county, so dear in its reminiscences to the generous donors. It was valued at eight thousand dollars. But the no less generous and grateful son most positively declined the offer, assigning as a reason for so doing, that it was more than his just proportion of an estate to be divided among a large family of children. For this refusal, however, he was most severely rebuked by his father.

As an illustration of the strong hold that Captain John Montgomery had upon the affections of his compatriots, we give the following: On Monday, September 28th, 1816, the Baltimore Union Artillery Company, commanded by Captain J. S. Stiles, had a banquet at Watkin's Hotel, Howard street, General Samuel Smith presiding. The following, among other interesting proceedings, took place:

Toast by Captain John Montgomery. *The Baltimore Union Artillery.* Hereafter, when the story of the battle of North Point and the Defence of Baltimore shall be repeated, those in it will be remembered; in the one they gallantly participated—in the other they won lasting honors: whereupon General Smith rose and made the following address:

*Gentlemen of the Union Artillery Company:*

Accept my thanks for the honor you have conferred on me this day—a day you celebrate as the anniversary of that on which your company covered itself with glory—a day that will be recol-

lected by all of you with pleasure—a day on the annual return of which your sons will exultingly say to their sons, “and my father also was at the battle of North Point.” You have added to my gratification by placing me near the gallant commander who led you to battle, and to the Brigadier-General whose exertions and gallantry on the memorable 12th of September, 1814, contributed eminently towards the safety and preservation of the city of Baltimore. That you may long live to enjoy the honor gained by your company at the battle of North Point, is my sincere prayer.

General Stricker made a similar speech, and offered the following toast :

JOHN MONTGOMERY, late commander of the Union Artillery Company. His cool and deliberate conduct at North Point, proved to us that on the field of Battle he was worthy of the trust reposed in him. Salute—three guns and nine cheers.

Captain Montgomery made an appropriate reply, and drank the following toast :

COMMODORE RODGERS. Who is not animated at the sound of that hero's name? a name that inspired the hearts of all when terror would have reigned. Salute—six guns and nine cheers.

It was in this year General Samuel Smith was elected to Congress with Peter Little, Esq.

*July 4th*, 1816. The United Volunteers attached to the 5th Regiment of Maryland Militia, presented the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, the sum of \$1,000 to assist in erecting the Battle Monument.

The military career of Colonel Stansbury did not terminate with the war, for after the restoration of peace between Great Britain and the United States, he volunteered his services to Colonel Samuel Moore, Commander of the 27th Regiment Maryland Militia.

Colonel Moore duly appreciating the honorable record of Elijah Stansbury, immediately made application to Governor Thomas W. Veazy, for a Lieutenant's Commission in the 4th Company. The alacrity with which the Executive responded to Colonel Moore's application, was but another evidence of the stronghold Mr. Stansbury had upon the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and deservedly so as the sequel proved, he subsequently rising from rank to rank till he finally became commander of the regiment, and continued in that responsible position till the militia system as then organized ceased to exist.



## CHAPTER VI.

## BATTLE OF LIFE.

IN 1815, Mr. Stansbury directed his attention to business, having faithfully, as already intimated, served out his apprenticeship to the trade of bricklaying. With that indomitable, independent spirit of self-reliance, for which he was distinguished, he determined to rely upon his own energies alone in entering the battle of life, although his father was in comfortable circumstances, and doubtless would have aided him had he sought his assistance; but the son knowing his aged father had a family of thirteen children to provide for, magnanimously resolved to depend upon his own exertions without adding to the cares of a parent who had been so kind to him in his tender years. What a noble example this to the young men of the present age. He had been often heard to say that if ever a man made a fortune by prosecuting his business with a singleness of purpose to attain that end honorably, he was determined to be that man.

Although he practically understood his trade, yet he had never built by contract, as a master workman; but this in no wise discouraged him. At this time, his brother, with whom he had learned his trade, and who had carried on largely, relinquished the business and moved to Louisiana. But Mr. Stansbury having several rich relatives, owning many houses, and yearly building others, was encouraged by them to persevere.



He at once secured the repairing of those houses and the buildings of others, besides, he obtained the principal part of his brother's customers. This gave him a start in business, and most zealously did he throw his spirit of enterprise into his vocation.

In 1817, being then twenty-five years of age, Mr. Stansbury married a most estimable young lady, Miss Eliza Eckel, the second daughter of Philip P. Eckel, Esq., of Baltimore. He prosecuted the business of bricklaying for ten years, the fruits of his labor and enterprise being a handsome competency. After this he commenced merchandizing in lime, bricks, hair, cement, calcined plaster, groceries, dry goods; and entered largely into the manufacture of botanic medicines, known by the name of Thomsonian Medicine. The firm, in the medicine line, consisted of G. Myers, E. Stansbury and Dr. Thomson. The place of the latter business was at the corner of President and Fawn streets; and the former, corner of Albemarle and Fawn streets, where Colonel Stansbury lived forty-three years, about which time he met with an accident which partially dislocated his right hip, rendering it imperative that he should retire from business, he being then (1862) in his seventy-second year, often expressing his grateful thanks to a kind and overruling Providence for his success in life, and the securing by industry of an ample provision for the balance of his life and that of his amiable consort.

In politics Colonel Stansbury was always an inflexible and uncompromising Democrat of the old school, having imbibed his principles in early youth from his



father, who was doubtless a great friend and lover of his country, having been often heard to declare that his greatest pride was that he inherited the honor of having been born in the United States of America, and being a Democrat from principle, because he believed that Democracy promoted the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and thereby secured the civil rights and religious liberties of the people; that he thought the Federalists were not tenable in their doctrines, and certainly were unstable in action, having often in his time changed their name; whereas the Democrats were firm and united as Democrats and continued always so, having never been known by any other title. Not so the Federalists—for the form being changed the substance of the thing is destroyed. This was the status of the venerable father, who was remarkably independent and unwavering in maintaining his principles. And when he thought the liberties of the people were assailed and their interests or happiness trampled upon, he was ever ready to defend them with all proper and honorable means in his power, regardless of consequences—even to the sacrifice of his best friends and his dearest interests, if they stood in his way; yea, even to the loss of life if needs be. By pursuing this independent course Elijah Stansbury, Sr., rendered himself very unpopular among his fellow-citizens of the Federal party; nevertheless his motto was, “this hand is hostile to tyrants.” As it was with the father, so was it with the son. Equally firm in maintaining his political views, the son was no less steadfast and sound in his moral principles, having repeatedly

expressed himself openly to the effect that man should ever plant himself upon the broad platform of truth, whether in morals, politics or religion; that this was the only sure and proper principle, leading always to good results and fitting him for the harmonies of another and a better world. He maintained that honesty in *every* relation of life should be embraced and practised, regarding hypocrisy as an abomination that should be shunned by every true-hearted man. Although fully aware that it was a common sentiment among many well-meaning politicians, that trickery and deception in elections could be practised without reproach, yet such was the sterling honesty of Colonel Stansbury that he never could be brought to that way of thinking during the whole course of his long political life; but, on the contrary, he thought the elective franchise one of the most inestimable and sacred privileges conferred upon man in a Republican government—the best form of government ever God had vouchsafed to mortals—and that its perpetuation depended solely upon the purity of the ballot-box; and therefore honesty should always be practised in the exercise of this precious privilege ever dear to freemen. He has been heard to say that there was not a shadow of doubt that gigantic frauds in this particular had been practised by all political parties, but notwithstanding this the practise was rendered none the less reprehensible and criminal; that he thought the voter found guilty of knowingly voting, in violation of law, more than once, or receiving money or any other consideration to influence him to vote for a candidate, or for such politi-

cal principles as his own judgment did not dictate, should, upon conviction, be deprived of the right of suffrage during the rest of his natural life—a like penalty to be visited upon the person bribing or offering to bribe. Colonel Stansbury had been for many years before the people for their suffrage; and to his enduring honor be it here recorded, that repeatedly had he been heard to declare, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, that if he could be induced to believe that he had received even one more vote than his opponent, and that vote was an illegal one, he would at once decline the position thus conferred upon him. We would here add, that Colonel Stansbury was ever true to his principles most scrupulously, so far indeed as to never, in all his long political life, even to solicit a vote for himself under any circumstances whatever.

The year 1824 was rendered an epoch in the life of Colonel Stansbury by his first entrance into public life, having been elected on Monday, October 4th, in the Fourth Ward, to the First Branch of the City Council, while at the same election his gallant commander, Captain John Montgomery, was elected Mayor of the City, the following being the official vote.

The following vote for all the officers is appended because several other Defenders were elected, and therefore will prove interesting to the reader :

TUESDAY MORNING, October 5th, 1824.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

CONGRESS—*Baltimore City.*

WARDS.	LITTLE.	M'KIM.	BARNEY.
1st.....	376	259	172
2d.....	558	373	279
3d.....	809	514	336
4th.....	712	352	428
5th.....	367	231	182
6th.....	401	262	234
7th.....	302	223	128
8th.....	375	187	238
9th.....	417	249	209
10th.....	629	262	426
11th.....	553	224	383
12th.....	771	307	487
Total.....	6,270	3,443	3,502

CONGRESS—*County.*

DISTRICTS.			
1st (Kelly's).....	354	175	221
2d (Green's).....	242	91	157
3d (Little's).....	.....	139	150
4th (Woollery's).....	.....	.....	.....
5th (Reisterstown).....	.....	.....	.....
6th (Hessen's).....	.....	.....	.....
7th (Govanstown).....	353	251	114
8th (Cockey's).....	.....	.....	.....
9th (Weis's).....	.....	.....	.....
10th (Slade's).....	.....	.....	.....
11th (King's).....	180	145	84
12th (Johnson's).....	215	210	78
Total, (as far as heard from).....	1,344	1,011	804
Total, City.....	6,270	3,443	3,502
Total, City and County.....	7,614	4,454	4,306

NOTE.—Though these returns thus far were imperfect, Messrs. Little and M'Kim were the successful candidates.

ASSEMBLY—*City.*

WARDS.	HOWARD.	TYSON.	PURVIANCE.	DORSEY.	CUMMINS.	DAVIDGE.	M'CONNELL.
1st.....	248	195	79	165	10	26	28
2d.....	335	286	148	270	23	48	57
3d.....	458	389	297	177	11	25	76
4th.....	387	398	316	151	34	50	64
5th.....	229	164	126	132	19	32	61
6th.....	293	190	198	137	19	32	58
7th.....	268	114	112	136	6	25	23
8th.....	182	193	206	81	12	47	24
9th.....	300	217	169	125	11	37	17
10th.....	396	297	331	148	34	84	47
11th.....	298	298	243	153	21	46	66
12th.....	400	386	318	220	27	76	51
Total.....	3,794	3,127	2,543	1,895	227	528	572

## MAYORALTY.

WARDS.	MONTGOMERY'S TICKET.	JOHNSON'S TICKET.	SMALL'S TICKET.
1st.....	135	313	15
2d.....	302	362	13
3d.....	402	441	40
4th.....	481	304	35
5th.....	163	243	27
6th.....	227	226	53
7th.....	120	199	56
8th.....	189	121	126
9th.....	138	163	181
10th.....	316	208	203
11th.....	354	181	108
12th.....	506	233	98
Total.....	3,333	2,994	950

Mr. Montgomery's majority, 339.

SHERIFFALTY—*City.*

WARDS.	TOWSON.	BARRY.	M'CLELLAN.	DUVALL.
1st.....	351	126	9	10
2d.....	437	263	26	50
3d.....	393	514	46	62
4th.....	401	436	66	85
5th.....	183	263	43	29
6th.....	182	326	77	16
7th.....	149	193	115	6
8th.....	151	293	54	16
9th.....	165	288	129	8
10th.....	277	427	182	13
11th.....	218	372	182	14
12th.....	333	509	184	11
Total.....	3,240	4,010	1,113	320

SHERIFFALTY—*County.*

DISTRICTS.				
1st (Kelly's).....	101	311	59	5
2d (Green's).....	159	116	10	8
3d (Little's).....	....	....	...	...
4th (Woollery's).....	....	....	...	...
5th (Reisterstown)....	....	....	...	...
6th (Hessen's).....	....	....	...	...
7th (Govanstown).....	297	123	53	62
8th (Cockey's).....	....	....	...	...
9th (Weis's).....	....	....	...	...
10th (Slade's).....	....	....	...	...
11th (King's).....	....	....	...	...
12th (Johnson's).....	239	48	10	40
Total (heard from).....	769	598	132	115

## CITY COUNCIL.

## FIRST WARD.

*First Branch*—James H. Clarke, 279; John H. Browning, 243; Isaac Atkinson, 163; James P. Smith, 103.

*Second Branch*—David Burke.

## SECOND WARD.

*First Branch*—Wm. Hubbard, 524; Frederick Shaffer, 443; Dr. John Stafford, 253.

*Second Branch*—Philip Moore, 643.

## THIRD WARD.

*First Branch*—Hezekiah Niles, 528; Charles Diffenderfer, 438; Jonathan Fitch, 400; Maybury Parks, 190.

*Second Branch*—Daniel Bosley, 448; William Reany, 396.

## FOURTH WARD.

*First Branch*—Michael Klinefelter, 386; Elijah Stansbury, 383; Archibald Stirling, 356; Lambert Thomas, 336.

*Second Branch*—Dr. C. G. Stevenson, 358; Thomas Kelso, 302; John H. Barney, 120.

## FIFTH WARD.

*First Branch*—James B. Bosley, 321; B. C. Ross, 233; John Franciscus, 207.

*Second Branch*—Wm. Meeteer, 415.

## SIXTH WARD.

*First Branch*—John B. Morris, 391; John White, 354; Edw'd J. Coale, 194.

*Second Branch*—James Beatty, 481.

## SEVENTH WARD.

*First Branch*—Upton S. Heath, 202; E. L. Finley, 188; Steuart Brown, 162; John I. Donaldson, 125.

*Second Branch*—James Mosher, 361.

## EIGHTH WARD.

*First Branch*—Colonel Samuel Moore, 258 ; Benjamin Rawlings, 208 ; Daniel Schwartzauer, 173 ; Nathan Grafton, 133.

*Second Branch*—Peter Gold, 363.

## NINTH WARD.

*First Branch*—Alexander Russell, 239 ; Noah Ridgely, 220 ; Wm. Baltzell 179 ; Thomas Russell, 159.

*Second Branch*—Robert Miller, Jr., 445.

## TENTH WARD.

*First Branch*—John Reese, 648 ; James Curley, 527 ; Dr. Geo. Williamson, 151.

*Second Branch*—Benjamin Ellicott, 685.

## ELEVENTH WARD.

*First Branch*—Joseph Cushing, 413 ; John Lynch, 319 ; Beale Randall, 183 ; Wm. Preston, 111 ; John W. Glenn, 110.

*Second Branch*—Henry Stouffer, 361 ; George Hebb, 249.

## TWELFTH WARD.

*First Branch*—William Krebs, 613 ; Rezin Wight, 567 ; Benjamin Comegys, 309.

*Second Branch*—Wm. P. Patterson, 439 ; Moses Hand, 330.

At this time, solid business men were sent to the Councils—men in whom the people had the greatest confidence. Such men, for instance, as Hezekiah Niles, Upton S. Heath, John B. Morris, Elijah Stansbury, Ebenezer L. Finley, Colonel James Mosher, Colonel Samuel Moore, Phil. Moore, &c. &c.

There was on this occasion extraordinary bustle and excitement in Baltimore, because the election of all the principal Officers came together, as was the case once



in six years, viz: Members of Congress, Delegates to the General Assembly, Sheriff and the Mayor of the city, with the members of both branches of the City Council.

On Monday, all was dissention and confusion, for parties in respect to most of the candidates, were very nearly balanced. Those that were warmly contending one against the other on the 4th of October, and doing all they could to defeat and confound one another, were agreed at least on one point, for the noble LAFAYETTE had arrived as the "nation's guest," and every heart was delighted; and as if one man possessed every heart in Baltimore, it was tendered to him warm and unalloyed by recollections of late differences, manifesting the glorious truth that opposing opinions may not rest on opposing principles, and that persons may equally love their country and its benefactors, no matter what individuals they support at the polls; a state of things that cannot exist in any other than a free and enlightened nation, in which each man, jealous of his own rights, is willing to yield an exercise of the same rights to his fellow. This is the purity of a true republican system, the safety of the state pride of its citizens, and should be cherished as the life's blood of all liberal institutions.

## CHAPTER VII.

## RECEPTION OF LAFAYETTE.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE, with his son George Washington Lafayette and Secretary, arrived in Baltimore, on Thursday, the 7th of October, 1824, in the steamboat *United States*, accompanied by the civic and military committees who had proceeded to Frenchtown to receive him. He landed at Fort McHenry, where he was met by the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Colonel John Eager Howard and Colonel Paul Bentalou, and several other distinguished gentlemen of the "olden-time" with whom he had coöperated to fight for our liberties. The General was received on the platform at Fort McHenry, by Colonel Hindman, of the Army of the United States, and Edward G. Woodyear, Esq., a member of the committee of arrangements. The officers of the army and navy, then in Baltimore, the citizen volunteers at Fort McHenry during the bombardment, the committee of vigilance and safety of 1814, the members of the City Council, of which Colonel Stansbury was a member, and the officers of the late 36th and 38th United States Regiments of Infantry had their stations, and the General marched through their line on his way up to the "Star Fort." Upon entering the gate, the troops of the garrison presented arms—then opened to the right and left, which brought to his view the TEXT OF WASHINGTON! Whereupon, Governor Stevens ad-

vanced from the tent and greeted him with an eloquent address, at the conclusion of which he conducted the noble old hero to the tent, where he found the Society of Cincinnati, the patriarchs of the Revolution. Here he was received and embraced by all of them, the scene being one of the most impressive and heart-touching that was ever witnessed; all present being bathed in tears, but they were tears of joy and gratulation. As soon as the sacred feeling of the occasion had somewhat abated, Colonel Howard presented an address in behalf of himself and comrades in arms, to which the General made a warm and feeling reply.

The General was then handed into a splendid barouche, drawn by four elegant black horses, attended by grooms in full livery. Seated with him were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, General Samuel Smith and Colonel John Eager Howard. In the second were the General's son, Monsieur Le Vasseur, Secretary, and Governor Stevens. In the third, General Stricker, Colonel Bentalou and Mr. De Bois Martin, and the Committee of Arrangements and the Society of Cincinnati, City Council, followed in carriages. Upon passing the outer gate of the Fort, the General was received by the whole body of cavalry which were there stationed. The first city troops preceded him, the second city troop fell in after the carriages, and the escort was closed by the remaining troops, comprising a corps of seven or eight hundred horse, well mounted and handsomely equipped. As he passed Federal Hill, a detachment of artillery saluted him with twenty-four guns.

The General entered the city at what was then called Forrest street, and at the intersection of Montgomery street, he passed under a beautiful *civic arch* erected by the patriotic citizens of what was then the eighth ward. The arch had a span of forty feet, flanked by one on each end of fifteen feet span, all richly hung with drapery and festoons of evergreens and flowers. The main arch was surmounted by a large and well executed artificial eagle with extended wings, bearing in its beak a wreath of laurel. On the smaller arches were the mottoes "Brandywine," "Yorktown" — and on the principal arch, "Welcome Lafayette!" The procession passed through Forrest, Lee, Sharp, Pratt and Paca streets, greeted with the heartfelt huzzas of the citizens and the waving of handkerchiefs from every position which afforded the least prospect of beholding the noble old gentleman. At the intersection of Paca and Baltimore streets, the General remained in the front barouche alone, the gentlemen accompanying him thus far now taking their seats in the second and third barouches. As the General entered Baltimore street, the elevated ground rendered him a conspicuous object for many squares below, ten thousands of voices now sent up a united shout of welcome.

At the intersection of Baltimore and Eutaw streets, (it being the original line of Baltimore city,) was erected, fronting to the west, the city arch. This noble and elegant structure was composed of three semi-circular arches. The centre arch was forty feet in chord over the coach way: the lateral ones were about twelve feet in chord, all springing from the same line, and on

piers or pedestals of suitable proportion; the whole bearing the character of the beautiful clouded marble of the Susquehanna in Maryland, and of much the same character of the Corova marble of Italy. The outer line of each archivolt was formed by a wreath of laurel, from which (at about one foot apart) radiated well polished bayonets. On the vertex of the great arch was the great star of fellowship, in a blue field encircled by thirteen silver stars, from which radiated the national ensigns, including that of Hibernia. The extremities of the staffs formed a semi-circle, in the vertex of which was a large golden eagle with a fostering expanse of his wings, grasping the upper edge of a laurel wreath encircling the golden letter "G." In the face of the great archivolt, in large golden letters, was "WELCOME OUR FRIEND!" The north or right archivolt had on its face the name of WASHINGTON—as had the south that of LAFAYETTE in golden letters, each bearing respectively the marble busts of *Lafayette* and *Washington* encircled in wreaths of laurel, over which was a silver star resting on the national cockade of red, white and blue, and from which fell the drapery festooned over the wreath and arch. On the pedestals at the springing of the arches, were raised blockings bearing on the face of the north arc the golden figures of "1776," and on that of the south "1824"—supporting each a *fascies* of muskets with fixed bayonets, bound by bonds bearing on them in golden letters the names of "Yorktown," "Brandywine," "Trenton," "Monmouth," &c.

The patriotic citizens of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards, had erected a similar and equally beautiful civic arch, at a short distance from the eastern side of the bridge, rising to a lofty and imposing height, of thirty-six feet span in the clear.

After passing under the city arch, the General entered upon the right of the line of splendid artillery, infantry and riflemen, stationed in the order designated by the Major-General of the division. There were several thousand troops in line—coming, many of them, from the rural districts of Maryland, and even other cities. For elegance of dress and soldier-like appearance, we were assured by those who had seen the parades in the eastern cities, that the Baltimore troops far surpassed those of their sister cities. Colonel Stansbury was then in commission as Captain in the 4th Company of Infantry, 27th Regiment, and participated in the honors of the day.

The General received the salutes of the different corps as he passed the line uncovered, while from the windows and other positions along the street, thousands of snow-white handkerchiefs were waved by the ladies, adorned in their loveliest smiles and gayest attire. As the General passed down the line, a sacred and interesting relic of the revolution was presented to his notice—Pulaski's standard, &c. Continuing along the line, cheer after cheer of heartfelt gratitude assailed his ears, till overcome by his feelings, the brave old man burst into tears! and how could it be otherwise?

When he reached the bridge, he passed under thirteen arches, representing the old thirteen states. These



were placed at equal distances, and were decorated with a profusion of variegated lamps, which, with the transparencies on the principal arch already referred to, were to be illuminated in the evening.

When the General arrived at the end of the line, he was again received by the escort of the city troops, the Cincinnati and the corporation committees. He was then conducted through Great York, (now East Baltimore,) Market, (now Broadway,) Fell's, Bond and Pratt streets, throughout which the same undiminished enthusiasm and testimonies of joy and gratitude were exhibited towards him. On entering Gay street, he passed in view of the boys belonging to the different schools, with their teachers at their head, drawn up six deep, in uniform dress, and wearing "*Lafayette badges*" on the lapels of their jackets, and such cheers were sent up by this juvenile band as to make the "very welkin ring!" It was to this body belonged the writer of these line, who was at that time a mere boy, and to him it seemed the happiest moment of his life. The badges worn by the boys were made of silk, bearing the likeness of Lafayette with the caption: "*Welcome the Nation's Guest!*"

Passing up Gay street, the General alighted at the principal entrance of the Exchange, and was conducted into the great hall or rotunda, where the Mayor and City Councils were in waiting to receive him. The seats on the floor were occupied by distinguished strangers, deputations from neighboring cities and towns, revolutionary soldiers, and officers of the navy and army—the galleries being occupied by ladies. The



"Nation's Guest" was conducted to an elevated platform at the west end of the hall, the floor of which was covered with crimson cloth—at each end was a marble bust of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON. Upon this the General was received by the Mayor, who addressed him in feeling and elegant terms, the General replying with such deep emotion as to sensibly affect his utterance.

When the reply of the General was delivered, the members of the Corporation were respectively introduced; after which a number of the soldiers of the revolution, who had been mustered by Colonel James Mosher. The scene was highly interesting—tears of joy rolled down the furrowed cheeks of these venerable few of "the days of glory," who doubtless would have cheerfully fought their battles over again with their beloved General. "I wore this cockade at Monmouth," said one, pointing to it on his hat,— "I was by your side at Brandywine," said another,—and a third pronounced the word "Yorktown." Lafayette was exceedingly affected.

The Mayor also introduced to the General, Alex. McKim, William Patterson, Samuel Hollingsworth and Nathaniel Levy, as a small remnant, as he observed, of the gallant and patriotic troop of "first Baltimore cavalry" who voluntarily repaired to the standard of Lafayette on his call upon Maryland for soldiers, and fought under him in Virginia, during the campaign in 1781.

Desirous of causing as little fatigue as possible to the General, in receiving the welcome of the citizens, the

number of introductions was limited—it being generally understood that the presentations would come off on the 8th, at the Exchange. Therefore, after a short interval, the General again entered his barouche and was escorted to an elevated pavilion at the corner of Light and Baltimore streets, accompanied by the Governor, members of the Cincinnati, Mayor and members of the Councils and several distinguished strangers, where he received the passing salute of all the troops under arms, commencing with the cavalry. It was perhaps the most splendid military display that our country can easily furnish, Baltimore having long been famous for the number and the beautiful uniforms of her volunteer corps; which on the occasion had been joined by old friends from York, Pennsylvania, and several companies from Frederick, Annapolis, Elkridge, Prince George's, New Lisbon, &c., &c., horse and foot. The ceremony occupied upwards of an hour. During the passing salute of the military an incident occurred which is worthy of special notice. An association of youths called the "De Kalb Cadets," were admitted into the line on the left of the National Guards. The Marshals of the association had each a scroll in his hand, bound with blue ribbon, upon which was inscribed the word "*gratitude!*" As they arrived in succession at the pavilion, each Marshal deposited his scroll at the foot of the General. He repeatedly opened and closed his arms, as if in the act of pressing them to his heart; and, when the procession had ended, he suddenly turned away and burst into tears! And his were not the only moist eyes that were pres-

ent. We have read of Roman Triumphs, but never, never was there before this such a triumph on record—essentially a “*Triumph of Liberty!*”

He was then escorted to his lodgings at the Fountain Inn, where he reposed himself for about an hour, being suffered to remain undisturbed. The whole street was filled with a mighty mass of people who had not yet seen him, or were anxious to have another look at his benevolent face; but every thing was orderly and respectful, notwithstanding the pressure of the great crowd. After a while he again appeared, and, in company with the Mayor, both uncovered, passed through the multitude which opened right and left to make room for them, though every one was anxious to be near him to take him by the hand, and send up a brief but fervent prayer to heaven for his health and happiness. This occupied about an hour, when the General again retired a short time to his chamber, previous to the time appointed for dining.

The dinner was served up in the most splendid style in the magnificent room provided and furnished for the General. Nearly one hundred persons sat down to table, by invitation of the Committee of the Corporation. After the cloth was removed, the “Nation’s Guest” gave the following toast:

“*The City of Baltimore*”—Glorious, beautiful and prosperous. May she more and more reap the honors and advantages of her patriotic spirit and republican institutions.

We could write pages concerning the many interesting incidents of this good and brave man’s visit to

Baltimore alone, but limit admonishes; yet we cannot resist briefly noticing the Illumination, the General's visit to the Grand Lodge of Masons, and the Presentations on Friday, October 8th.

#### THE ILLUMINATION.

A general illumination took place in the evening. Intelligent travelers, who had witnessed such scenes in Europe and elsewhere, conceded that they never beheld a more splendid illumination; and it is *certain* that no one ever was conducted in a more orderly manner. Not the least disturbance was made—nor did a single accident occur. The streets were in a fine condition for walking, and more than fifty thousand persons were moving about with unalloyed delight and without confusion. There was no press—every one seemed to feel the necessity of observing a courteous deportment, and the most delicate female might have walked alone with perfect safety. The quiet that prevailed was no less remarkable. The transparencies, with their innumerable appropriate mottoes and surroundings, were gotten up in a most elaborate, tastefully refined manner, and many instances at immense expense. The name of the General often appeared in variegated lamps and his full length likeness was conspicuous in many transparencies, some of which were exceedingly beautiful. The General witnessed the whole of the illumination; the writer well remembering, though a mere boy then, that the illustrious guest passed him on Baltimore street,

between North and Gay streets, walking in company with General Robert Goodloe Harper, and many passing were none the wiser of it till advised by some more knowing one. The old hero could not fail of proclaiming his pleasure at the beauty and order of the scene. He felt that the manifestation of the people came from the *heart*, a compliment *money* cannot buy or wealth confer. By eleven o'clock the streets were cleared of people and the watchmen took peaceful charge of the property of our slumbering citizens, while the noble old soldier had sweet and pleasant dreams.



## CHAPTER VIII.

## PRESENTATIONS.

THE next morning, Friday the 8th, the General received the visits of a great number of the people, many bringing their children with them that they might hereafter have the proud privilege of saying they too had seen the good LAFAYETTE! He received them as a father, kissing and caressing the delighted little ones in the most affectionate manner.

At twelve o'clock he proceeded to the great hall (rotunda) of the Exchange to receive the respects of the people at large. The crowd was immense; but by passing in at one door and out at another very many had the pleasure of taking him by the hand, and the writer of this has the proud satisfaction of numbering himself among them, but he had to work hard for it, *worming* himself through the crowd as boys only can do; and when he touched *that hand* he felt as proud as some hero! Shortly after the military officers, who had passed in review before him the previous day, to the number of two hundred and seventy-six, having assembled at General Harper's, in south Gay street, formed a procession and passing round the square entered the Exchange for presentation. Previous to which General Harper addressed him in his usual eloquent style. Following the spirit of the address, Lafayette replied in a feeling and very impressive manner, expressing his gratification at the

appearance of the military, and his sincere hope that the great cause of constitutional liberty they all advocated, would finally be as triumphant in the old world as well as in the new.

Then came the French residents of the city, headed by the venerable Mr. DU BOIS MARTIN, each of whom took him by the hand. This was followed by an address from Mr. GIRARDIN, Principal of Baltimore College, which was highly spoken of as a splendid composition.

At five o'clock, P. M., the General sat down to dinner with the Corporation. All the profusion and taste of the Fountain Inn were again displayed, about ninety persons being present, consisting of the members of the City Council and other officials, the Committee of Arrangement, the delegations from various towns and other invited guests, every thing passing off in the most agreeable manner possible. The old became young, and the young rejoiced—as *gentlemen* and freemen always should.

#### VISIT TO THE GRAND LODGE.

At little past seven o'clock, the General proceeded to visit his Masonic brethren, assembled in the Grand Lodge in the great room of the Masonic Hall in St. Paul street, which was splendidly illuminated and decorated throughout. On the portico, in the front, was placed a beautiful transparency, the design of which manifested much taste—representing a figure of CHARITY—having upon her lap a cornucopia, and holding in her right hand a pitcher of oil and wine; a



poor youth standing on her right in the attitude of receiving her bounty. Upon her left was a naked infant, with its foot upon a globe, indicating its first entrance into the world, with hands extended towards Charity as if asking a share of her kindness. The interior of the hall was lighted and ornamented in the highest Masonic style, and filled with the members of the fraternity, as indeed were all the adjacent rooms. Preceded by his son, GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE and Secretary, the General entered the Lodge, where he was received with appropriate ceremony and elected an honorary member. Col. BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, (son of the hero of the Cowpens, &c.,) the Grand Master, on delivering the diploma, addressed him in a very eloquent and impressive manner, to which the General made a very feeling reply. His eyes were filled with tears, and the example was contagious. The Grand Master especially was deeply affected. The ceremony was, altogether, highly gratifying to the brethren. The General, before retiring from the Lodge, accepted an invitation to dine with the fraternity upon his return to Baltimore.

On leaving his Masonic brethren at the hall, the General repaired to a fete of another and still more splendid description, where there was all that could delight the eye, the ear and the heart. It was the grandest entertainment of the kind ever witnessed in the city, both as regards the style and taste of the decorations, and the brilliant and elegant appearance of the company, which was far more numerous than usually assembled here on the occasion of a Grand Ball.

## A GRAND BALL AND SUPPER

came off at the Assembly Rooms and Holliday Street Theatre—which were connected by a temporary passage for the purpose—the latter for the ball and the former for the supper. It would be impossible to give the faintest idea of the affair in a brief sketch. The decorations were magnificent. We will barely give some of the many mottoes that in gold letters adorned the interior of the buildings.

*“Bear welcome in your eye, your tongue, your heart.”*

*“The nineteenth of October, 1781.”*

The mottoes in the theatre were all taken from Shakespeare. Round the circle in the centre of the floor, was this line:

*“More is thy due than more than all can pay.”*

And round the semi-circles at each end were:

*“Be kind and courteous to this gentleman.”*

And

*“Welcome ever smiles.”*

Omitting many others, we give the most strikingly appropriate inscription:

*“Welcome brave captain and victorious lord!  
When I was young, (as yet I am not old,)  
I do remember how my father said,  
A stouter champion never handled sword.  
Long since we were resolved of your truth,  
Your faithful services and your toil in war.”*

The boxes were decorated with flowery chaplets, and the columns tastefully entwined with spiral bands of flowers, adding much to the gay appearance of the spectacle.

There were more than one thousand two hundred persons present, and we shall only add, that when the ladies were seated at the five upper tables, such a group of exquisite beauty and fashion never before gave lustre to an assembly in the new world.

On Saturday he visited the University of Maryland, at ten o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon dined with the "Society of Cincinnati of Maryland," at the mansion of James A. Buchanan in Monument Square. On Sunday he attended divine worship at the Cathedral. On Monday, October 11th, he reviewed the 3d Division of troops at Whetstone Point, under the command of Major-General Harper. After the review, the division escorted him to the Washington turnpike, where he took affectionate leave of the division.

He stopped over night at Rossburg, and next morning entered Washington, where a grand reception awaited him.

The variety of circumstances under which he passed through the United States as the "Nation's Guest," tended to render the welcome truly grand and affecting. The deep-mouthed cannon roared their loud and warlike welcome—the soul-stirring trump breathed forth its clear and martial all hail!—harmonious music floated along the air—the gay, the shrill, the rapturous notes of the fife ascended aloft—the drums rolled their

accordant battle sound—the bells “pealed the notes Omnipotent to charm ;” but resonant over every other sound, was heard redoubled and predominant, the well known name of the object of a nation’s rapture, with a power, a deafening power, that caused the ears of every true patriot to tingle with delight—Huzza ! Lafayette ! Lafayette ! rang from the voices of the multitudes that roll on, and on, and on, like wave after wave of the ocean in numbers. Lafayette ! beat in every grateful heart — Lafayette ! hung on every lip — Lafayette ! burst from every tongue—Lafayette ! glowed on every cheek—Lafayette ! glistened in every swimming eye—Lafayette ! swelled on every gale.

[ As an evidence that republics are not ungrateful, the 18th Congress of the United States passed an Act December 21st, 1824, to the effect that two hundred thousand dollars in stock, dated July 4th, 1824, should be issued to MAJOR-GENERAL LAFAYETTE. Also one complete and entire township of land, and that patents be instantly issued to the noble patriot for the same—all of which taken together, being estimated to be equal to two millions of francs in the currency of his native land—thus rendering this worthy old soldier perfectly independent for the remainder of his days. And when he left for his native shore, he carried with him the blessings and grateful prayers of ten millions of people for his safe passage and an unalloyed, happy old age.

## CHAPTER IX.

## THE COLONEL'S FIRST ENTRANCE INTO PUBLIC LIFE.

TRULY, then, this was an auspicious year for Colonel Stansbury to enter public life, and it seemed to augur well for him, as did the sequel prove. Baltimore was comparatively in her infancy, the population being then but 62,627. As a matter of interest to the general reader, we would state some interesting facts relating to the population of the city, beginning from 1790—just one year before the birth of Elijah Stansbury—when the population was 13,503, being about 2,000 less than the population of a single ward at this time of writing, 1874. In 1800, the population was 26,514; increase in ten years 13,011—nearly doubling in ten years. In 1810 the whole number of population was 46,555; increase in ten years 20,041. In 1820 total population was 62,627; increase in ten years 16,072. Of the last census, (1820,) 10,326 were free people of color, and 4,357 slaves; 1,659 foreigners not naturalized. In this connection, we would here give a striking instance of fluctuation in population. In 1820 it was estimated that in 1816 the population of Baltimore was at least 10,000 more than that of 1820! which was accounted for by the fact, that for some time after the conclusion of the war there was a steady influx of strangers; it was difficult to get houses to shelter them; but the artificial excitement having subsided, most of these retired, and “dull times” following, induced many merchants, mechanics, professional men,

and free white laborers to seek their fortunes abroad. It was in 1820 that Tobias E. Stansbury, Esq., was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, and during this session the General Government adjusted the claims of Maryland for militia expenses in the war to the amount of \$93,090. The population of Maryland this year was 407,350—that of the United States being 9,625,734.

Mr. Stansbury proved himself a useful working member of the City Council, advocating every measure calculated to further the interests of Baltimore; and so faithful was he in the discharge of his duties, that he gained the confidence of his constituents, who continued him in the Councils eight consecutive years, at the expiration of which, in 1832, he retired from his municipal relations, honored and respected by his colleagues and fellow-citizens—and this was no common mark of consideration, when it is well known that in these times men were selected for public office more for personal merit than otherwise,—in confirmation of this, we append a list of the members of both branches in Mr. Stansbury's sixth year of service as Councilman, 1830—public schools having been established the year previously.

#### CITY COUNCIL.—ELECT.

The following is a list of the members of the City Council, elected October, 1830.

##### FIRST WARD.

*First Branch*—\*Peter Fenby, \*R. D. Millholland.

*Second Branch*—William Inlocs.

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\* Those marked thus \* were new members.

## SECOND WARD.

*First Branch*—\*Wm. Hubbard, John E. Stansbury.

*Second Branch*—Philip Moore.

## THIRD WARD.

*First Branch*—Wm. H. Hanson, \*Charles Diffenderffer.

*Second Branch*—Wm. Reaney.

## FOURTH WARD.

*First Branch*—Lambert Thomas, Elijah Stansbury, Jr.

*Second Branch*—\*Joshua Mott.

## FIFTH WARD.

*First Branch*—B. C. Ross, Wm. Meeteer.

*Second Branch*—Baltzer Schæffer.

## SIXTH WARD.

*First Branch*—J. I. Cohen, Jr., \*John B. Morris.

*Second Branch*—Philip Laurensen.

## SEVENTH WARD.

*First Branch*—\*Isaac Munroe, \*Stewart Brown.

*Second Branch*—F. Lucas, Jr.

## EIGHTH WARD.

*First Branch*—\*Zachariah Woollen, \*John Denaker.

*Second Branch*—\*Samuel Moore.

## NINTH WARD.

*First Branch*—\*Noah Ridgely, \*Alex. Russell.

*Second Branch*—\*Richard Bevan, Sr.

## TENTH WARD.

*First Branch*—\*Frederick Seyler, Dr. M. S. Baer.

*Second Branch*—\*Mark Grafton,



## ELEVENTH WARD.

*First Branch*—McClintock Young, Jas. Carroll, Jr.

*Second Branch*—Henry Stouffer.

## TWELFTH WARD.

*First Branch*—\*Valentine Dushane, \*George W. Williamson

*Second Branch*—\*George Keyser.

It was during Mr. Stansbury's time in the Councils, (1827,) that the Jew Bill was enacted by the Maryland Legislature; and the first of that persuasion elected to the City Council was J. J. Cohen, Esq., from the sixth ward, a gentleman of acknowledged worth in all the relations of citizenship. Mr. S. Etting, of the same creed, was, likewise, subsequently elected from another ward.

We are gratified to find a more enlarged and enlightened spirit prevailing in this land of civil and religious liberty, where man is suffered to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

1833. Although Colonel Stansbury had this year withdrawn from public life, yet his public spirit was in no manner abated, taking always a lively interest in the enterprises of the day, giving cheerfully the weight of his personal influence to promote the prosperity of humane institutions, and the various benevolent movements of the times.

It was on Wednesday, the 13th of November, of this year, we had the extraordinary meteoric phenomena, known as the "Falling Stars." It was the good fortune of the writer to witness the wonderful display, a description of which will doubtless prove interesting to

the reader. About five o'clock in the morning, the sky being perfectly serene, and not a cloud observable, the heavens were illuminated by thousands of flying meteors, or what are commonly called shooting stars, descending towards the earth with a profusion and continuity closely resembling a shower of fire, or, if you will allow the comparison, "a golden snow." Occasionally a meteor would burst precisely after the manner of a sky-rocket, leaving behind it a stream of light. It is said, the meteors were seen to shoot soon after midnight, and that they continued to increase in number and intensity, until they faded away before the light of day. However that may be, at the time we witnessed the extraordinary phenomenon, the heavens presented a spectacle peculiarly grand and imposing. The light was so bright and brilliant that one could tell the hour of the morning by watch. Occasionally a large meteor would whirl through the atmosphere, and without noise burst asunder, scattering millions of fiery particles through the surrounding air. This phenomenon was not local, but extended over the United States, and was seen on the ocean. It created much speculation, and gave rise to much discussion among scientific men. Some of the credulous predicted the end of the world—others of more stern souls were sure that it, at least, prognosticated dreadful war; whilst the philosopher, smiling at their simplicity, calmly viewed the phenomenon, wonderful as it was. The newspapers were filled with articles concerning it. We subjoin one, as a specimen, taken from the *Baltimore American*.

The extraordinary meteoric phenomena which were seen in this city on Wednesday morning, were visible in several places at considerable distance, from which we have heard already. We copy below accounts from Alexandria, from Washington, New York and Philadelphia, in which places they exhibited vividly the like rare union of beauty and grandeur. It is a matter of curious and interesting inquiry to speculate upon the limits within which they appeared.

An interesting account of a phenomenon very similar in its appearance, and described in terms that would apply very closely to that of Wednesday, is given in the travels of Humboldt, as having been seen on the morning of the 12th of November, 1799, (precisely thirty-four years ago,) at Cumana, South America, by M. Bonpland. It will be noted that those described by Humboldt, and which apparently were not more distinct nor of greater magnitude than those seen here, extended over a very wide space in South America, and were seen in Europe. We copy an abstract which is part of Macgillivray's condensed edition of Humboldt. It is worth preserving, in order to compare with it such subsequent accounts as we may receive of the appearance of the late meteors in other places. It is as follows:

“Towards morning of the 12th November, 1799, a very extraordinary display of luminous meteors was observed in the east by M. Bonpland, who had risen to enjoy the freshness of the air in the gallery. Thousands of fireballs and falling stars succeeded each other during four hours, having a direction from north to south, and filling a space of the sky extending from the true east thirty degrees on either side. They arose above the horizon at east-north-east and at east, described arcs of various sizes, and fell towards south, some attaining a height of forty degrees, and all exceeding twenty-five or thirty degrees. No trace of clouds was to be seen, and a very slight easterly wind blew in the lower regions of the atmosphere. All the meteors left luminous traces from five to ten degrees in length, the phosphorescence of which lasted seven or eight seconds. The fireballs seemed to explode, but the largest disappeared without scintillation; and many of the falling stars had a very distinct nucleus, as large as the disk of Jupiter, from which sparks were emitted. The light occasioned

by them was white, an effect which must be attributed to the absence of vapors; stars of the first magnitude having within the tropics a much paler hue at their rising than in Europe.

"As the inhabitants of Cumana leave their houses before four to attend the first morning mass, most of them were witnesses of this phenomenon, which gradually ceased soon after, although some were still perceived a quarter of an hour before sunrise.

"The day of the 12th of November was exceedingly hot, and in the evening the reddish vapor reappeared in the horizon, and rose to the height of fourteen degrees. This was the last time it was seen that year.

"The researches of M. Chladni having directed the attention of the scientific world to fireballs and falling stars at the period of Humboldt's departure from home, he did not fail to inquire during his journey from Caraccas to the Rio Negro, whether the meteors of the 12th November had been seen. He found that it had been observed by various individuals in places very remote from each other; and on returning to Europe, was astonished to find that they had been seen there also."

Since the foregoing extract was made, we find that the phenomenon described by Humboldt, was also seen in the United States. The account of it is as follows:

"Mr. Andrew Ellicott, who was sent out as our Commissioner to fix the boundary between the Spanish possessions in North America and the United States, witnessed a very extraordinary flight of shooting stars, which filled the whole atmosphere from Cape Florida to the West India Islands. This grand phenomenon took place the 12th November, 1799, and is thus described: 'I was called up,' says Mr. Ellicott, 'about three o'clock in the morning to see the shooting stars as it is called. The whole heavens appeared as if illuminated with sky rockets, which disappeared only by the light of the sun after day break. The meteors, which at any one instant of time, appeared as numerous as the stars, flew in all possible directions except *from* the earth, *towards* which they were all inclined more or less, and some of them descended perpendicularly over the vessel we were in, so that I was in constant expectation of their falling on us.'"

In August, 1835, occurred the great riot in Baltimore, of which Colonel Stansbury and the writer were witnesses, and as it has an important bearing upon the history and reputation of Baltimore, we herewith give a detailed and correct account, believing it will greatly interest the general reader.



## CHAPTER X.

## MOB IN BALTIMORE, 1835.

To trace to its immediate origin, may seem a task of no difficulty, and if we were to assert that it was the failure of the Bank of Maryland, with the consequent stagnation of business, agitation of the general confidence and distrust among all classes in the common affairs of life, it would probably be received as a truism, which would require no farther evidence to meet with universal credence. But when we consider the lapse of time between the cause and the effect, we are at a loss to conjecture what could have been the motive or object of the delay of those dreadful and overt acts of depredation and disorder, which have left an odium upon the name and fame of our fair and prosperous city, that will baffle years of regret to erase from the blurred and blood-stained pages of history. True it is, that the misfortune visited indiscriminately the rich and the poor, the merchant and the mechanic, and where it was most severely felt, there is a probability that the sufferer brooded secretly over his loss, and hopeless, at last, of redress from "the law's delay," the ebullition of his feelings wrought him to the pitch of exasperation, which was necessary to beguile him from the path of moral rectitude and principled honor, and induce him to become a voluntary accomplice of the misguided party, who so fearfully avenged a common wrong, it was the duty of every citizen to sustain



with fortitude, patience and forbearance. Yet, to account for that unanimity of action, which gave such a formidable character to this lawless outrage, seems a riddle beyond the ingenuity of the sage to solve, at least up to this present writing, (1874,) thirty-nine years after the event. It occurred to the writer that there had been several manifestations of excitement in the public mind prior to the riot, relative to a circumstance, to which we should feel a delicacy in alluding, but for the fact that the disgraceful affair became the subject of newspaper comment. The mystery, which at that time shrouded an affair, implicating the character of a man who had held a respectable station in society, with a nefarious design upon the virtue of a young lady, *supposed* to have inconsiderately thrown herself upon his honor for protection from the attempts of another—had very unfavorably prejudiced public curiosity. Rumor had bruited a thousand lies and was still busy in the creation of her ephemeral tales, which are sought with avidity by the idle and unemployed, and diffused without the slightest regard to truth, or even probability, decoying the ear and arresting the step of the passer-by, grouping the careless at every corner, and eliciting opinions, vague and shapeless as the story told. The offender was a Mr. B\*\*\*\*\*r—the young lady was a Miss \*\*\*\*\* from Washington. Mr. B\*\*\*\*\*s, from the last-named place, and guardian of the young lady, was the party who so terribly beat B\*\*\*\*\*r. The occurrence took place in a house in Frederick street, west side, and next to the corner of Second street, now standing. The matter came up



before the Criminal Court for judicial investigation, proving clearly the guilty intent of B\*\*\*\*\*r, who finally left the city for New Orleans, where he died. He was an accomplished scholar, a handsome man, with an unusually pleasing address. His wife and family resided at Franklin, (then known as Wm. H. Freeman's village,) Baltimore county. Such was the state of the public mind in Baltimore during the whole of the week preceding the riot.

As food for this appetite "strange and unnatural," the ear was daily gorged with intelligence from various quarters of the total subjection of legal discipline to Lynch Law, while the press, lukewarm in its animadversions, seemed to connive at or palliate these excesses from a fatal error in opinion, that, as they had a tendency to rid the country of an obnoxious portion of society, the end justified the means.

It is generally supposed that a letter received and published by his Honor Judge Brice, (whose very name was a terror to evil-doers,) with his accompanying remarks, together with some hastily written editorials flaunted from the press, would have directed the popular indignation against the gaming establishments in the city, but that an artfully timed placard directed the current, and turned it into that course, in which it spent its wild and ungovernable fury.

On the evening of Wednesday the 5th of August, there was an assemblage in Monument Square of several hundred persons without any direct or avowed object, though the common topic seemed to be the affairs of the Bank of Maryland. At about eleven

o'clock they silently dispersed, with the single impropriety of a few boys who threw stones at the house of Reverdy Johnson, Esq., who was supposed to be the principal *acting* Director of that institution. In a few minutes all was tranquil as usual. On Thursday this affair was banded about the city with the usual exaggeration and multiplication of incident common to report, and the consequence was that in the evening, at the former place of meeting, instead of hundreds there was a concourse of thousands. Disaffection had assumed a contentious tone and aspect, and it was soon found necessary to summons the civil authorities to the spot.

Prompt in his duty, Jesse Hunt, Esq., the Mayor, appeared in the elevated area on which the Court House then stood, and in a brief and energetic speech addressed the assemblage, succinctly advertng to the unfortunate though unavoidable delay of the law, in providing that reparation for the injuries they had sustained, and which now seemed to have become the chief object they had in view. It was with difficulty, however, that he could be heard, though after repeated interruptions we have reason to believe he was generally understood. He was frequently applauded while speaking, but his words failed in effect, and the rattling of the broken glass from the windows of Mr. Johnson's house, was a too convincing proof of the unabated spirit of disorder which actuated the throng. On this evening, there seemed to be no inclination to resort to further acts of violence, and as the night advanced, there was a quiet dispersion of the multitude and the

scene became once more still and silent as we are accustomed to find it.

Whoever has had the least intimacy with the inconsiderate proceedings of an excited city populace, will at once exclaim, that this was the period when prompt action and effective force would have been decisive in repelling the advances of the "mob" and averting the disastrous consequences which had ensued—and the writer of these lines believes that had Colonel Stansbury been Mayor of Baltimore then, that by his firmness he would have upheld the majesty of the law and this stain on the fair fame of Baltimore thereby averted, notwithstanding the utter indifference manifested and confessed by a large majority of those who were merely spectators, as to the extent to which these depredations were carried, so long as they were confined to the property of Messrs. Johnson and Glenn.

On Friday the 7th a public meeting of the citizens was requested, which convened at the Exchange, the object of which was to devise measures which would have a tendency to allay the excitement, or to embody a force sufficiently effective to coerce respect to civil law. Instead of which, this very meeting, so imbecile and impotent were the measures adopted there, actually defeated its avowed purpose, by a most reprehensible indecision, and first gave a character to the mob, which now grew in temerity and brutal daring.

At this meeting the Hon. Jesse Hunt was appointed President, and S. C. Leakin, Wm. Krebs, C. O'Donnell, Dr. Thos. E. Bond and Wm. George Read, Esqs., Vice-Presidents; Wm. H. Norris, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. John G. Proud, the five Vice-Presidents were appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee, after having retired, reported the following, which were adopted :

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting regards with most profound regret and disapprobation the recent attempts to create disturbance in our city.

2d. *Resolved*, That the spirit of violence which has been exhibited of late in different parts of the United States, is calculated to injure our country in the esteem of other nations, to annihilate her weight in the social system, and to excite the most serious alarm in the friends of free institutions.

3d. *Resolved*, That while popular excesses are, under despotic governments, sometimes justified, by the inveteracy of evils to which no other corrective can be applied, they are inexcusable in free states, where the people, being the sources of authority and dispensers of power, can easily remedy any defect in their legal systems.

4th. *Resolved*, That universal obedience to the laws is the only guaranty of republican liberty.

5th. *Resolved*, That we should especially deplore any demonstration of a contrary spirit in Baltimore, whose reviving prosperity it would seriously impair, while it would degrade her from her high moral stand among American cities.

6th. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of every friend of good order to coöperate with the civil authorities, in all such measures as may be deemed necessary for the maintainance of the public peace and the reputation of the city.

7th. *Resolved*, That it is recommended to the Mayor to offer suitable rewards for the detection of persons, who may be guilty of disseminating papers instigating the rash and the unthinking to a breach of the public peace.

8th. *Resolved*, That parents, guardians and others are respectfully requested to restrain those under their control from frequenting nightly assemblages.

On motion of James H. Thomas, Esq., it was

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting it would promote the peace of the city, if the present Trustees would relinquish the trust held by them, and transfer over to the creditors of the Bank of Maryland the books and papers connected therewith.

The meeting then adjourned.

The reader will at once see the unimportance of a string of resolutions of the above character, to meet the exigency of the time. There is not a single decisive line; but, on the contrary, an obvious infirmity of counsel and an imperspicuity of meaning. We would especially refer the attention to the 3d, 5th, 6th and 7th, which unequivocally imply an inclination to temporise the exercise of the authority invested in their hands.

Lest we may be charged with a querulous disposition to censure, without suggesting a course to have taken in which there would have been more propriety—we must confess our inability to have advised, and merely add that those active measures which proved so effectual on the subsequent Monday should have been put into requisition on Friday. As it was, it amounted to little more than barring the stable door after the steed was stolen.

The events of Friday evening became still more threatening of disaster. Curiosity had multiplied her votaries, and at an early hour the square was thronged to excess. During the day a quantity of stones had been removed from the spot by orders of the Mayor, and the discovery of this incident soon gave occasion for considerable mirth at his expense. Missiles of

various kinds were nevertheless found in the course of the evening by the determined few.

At about eight o'clock, the attention of the multitude was directed to the occupants of the steps at the entrance from Fayette street to the City Hotel, from which several persons essayed to address them. It was at length understood that W. Jones, Esq., one of the counsel for the creditors of the Bank of Maryland, was about to speak, and the question was put, whether he would be heard. "Yes, yes!"—"we'll hear him"—"have him out!" and similar exclamations of assent, was the response.

Mr. Jones appeared, but scarcely uttered a sentence, when a most discordant noise from a horn, which continued at intervals during the evening, excited a most uproarious peal of laughter. In the course of his speech, Mr. Jones took occasion to class the sufferers in a manner similar to the following:

"Fathers have suffered" —— "Yes, we have," ejaculated a boisterous auditor. "Children have suffered" —— "Yes, we have!" from the same voice. "Orphans have suffered" —— "Yes, we have,"—and "*widows* have suffered" —— "Yes, *we* have!" This was too much. The *widow's voice* had made a sensation, and a deafening laugh was the sympathetic reply. As Mr. Jones retired, a gentleman stepped into his place, who was anxious to retain attention to something he had to communicate. He began:

"Friends and fellow-citizens, my name is Preston!" Here he was interrupted by a confused murmur, many supposing him to be Preston of South Carolina, who



might happen to be in the city, and thus political feelings were brought into play. He, however, continued :

“My name is Preston—I am counsel for the creditors of the Bank of Maryland,”—some interruption again ensued when, after a slight intermission, he resumed :

“My name is Preston—*prest on!*” and Mr. Preston’s fun was acknowledged by a laugh, but he had lost his opportunity, and was heard no more. The vacancy was now filled by the person of Mr. Hunt, the Mayor, who was accosted, the moment he spoke, with the question, “Are you one of the Directors of the Bank of Maryland?” Mr. Hunt replied: “I fearlessly confess I was a Director of that Institution; but I was *elected* before I was acquainted with the fact that I had been ever *nominated* for that office. And subsequent to my election, I remained ignorant of the concerns of that bank until the period of its close. I was myself deeply involved in its failure, and never drew on its resources but once, and then for the trifling amount of three hundred dollars. Gentlemen, will you listen to me,”—at this moment a pane of glass was broken by a stone—“will you support me, fellow-citizens, in upholding the laws of the State?” “We will! we will!” and as he descended the steps, several voices shouted at once: “Support the Mayor! Support the Mayor!” Mr. Hunt, with a number of friends, immediately took possession of the portico of Mr. Johnson’s house, and again exerted himself until he was hoarse, in vain endeavors to bear reason to the understanding of the violent. But now the stones flew thick and fast, and the broken glass came rattling to the



pavement on every side. At length the portico became the target of the rioters, and the little party there were exposed to imminent danger. The door behind was frequently struck by missiles, which must have passed within a few inches of their persons, when yielding to the earnest solicitations of friends in the crowd, this spot was for a short time deserted. Mr. Hunt, now failing in any attempt to rally a force in the Court House yard, partially succeeded in forming a line in front of Johnson's house, striving with the assistance of the city watch (for at that time we had not the present police arrangement) to sweep the square to the opposite side; but the arrest of a refractory individual being made, and a scuffle in the rescue, which was accomplished, the line was broken, and the assailants once more approached the house. Mr. Hunt, now with a slight baton in his hand, calling upon those to follow, who were inclined to aid him in restoring peace, threw himself into the thickest of the crowd, and, followed by a handful of friends, made for the monument, the pediments and surrounding railings of which were clustered with individuals, who were dispersed at his approach, and a posse of watchmen with their Captain, A. I. W. Jackson, stationed at that place to preserve order there, while the Mayor, threading his way through the assemblage, gained the portico again, and from this moment order was gradually restored. An occasional seizure was made by the watchmen, but as a fight for the rescue invariably succeeded, these attempts were abandoned; during the remainder of the night, and long before morning, riot, with her thousand tongues, was heard no more.

It now became evident to all, that there was a portion of the community, but how large it was impossible to ascertain, who were possessed with a determined spirit of demolition ; and on the following day, Saturday, the 8th of August, preparations were made of a character something more substantial and resolute to encounter force with force.

As early as five o'clock, P. M., the various avenues to the Square were intercepted in files of one or two deep by such of our citizens, as in the course of the day had volunteered their exertions for the preservation of the public peace. These individuals were severally armed with staffs about two feet in length and six inches in circumference, which had been provided for the purpose during the day. After the hour just mentioned, all access was inhibited to the interior of their lines, which was partly occupied by a troop of horse, somewhat heavily equipped with arms. While these arrangements were making in this quarter, it is easy to conjecture what was progressing in other parts of the city. The toils of the week were ended, and many of those who that evening received the wages of industry, as is customary at all seasons, were indulging in an extra glass. The all-absorbing topic was the anticipated tumult of the night, and almost every one expressed an intention of becoming a spectator, and doubtless, numbers of those who went, innocent of any design that would not have been justified by propriety, wrought upon by the exciting circumstances of the affray, and elated by an artificial ardor for the reckless sport, participated in the work of destruction and shared in the disgrace. As it grew dark, there was a

rapid assemblage at the intercepted stations, and the streets leading towards the Battle Monument, were thronged by the thousands whom curiosity or daring had attracted thither. It was very soon found that the most essential point of defence was at the intersection of Calvert and Baltimore streets, the latter then known as Market street, the throng was so dense, that when a retreat was made from the charges of the horsemen, it must unquestionably have been done at the most imminent risk of life and limb. From a party of the rioters who had stationed themselves in Calvert street, at a short distance from the line of guard, an incessant volley of missiles was kept up on the mounted guard, which irritated the latter to repeated and heedless charges upon the advanced front of those, who were perhaps, inoffensive spectators, but who had assimilated themselves with the "mob," and consequently become liable to suspicion. This in turn exasperated them to the resentment of an imaginary wrong and a supposed encroachment on their immunities as American citizens; the result was a more sensible division of the assailants and assailed, and a distinct line of battle. Skirmishes now became rapid in succession; and in the confusion the people mingled for a moment indiscriminately with the police, and not unfrequently appeared to be on the point of gaining access to the forbidden grounds; but though bruised and wounded, the guards promptly rallied and effectually maintained their position against the overwhelming flood of numbers. Similar proceedings, though less violent in character, marked each of the stations which were occupied by the regular officers and volunteer police.

## CHAPTER XI.

## THE HOUSE OF JOHN GLENN, ESQ.

WE leave the Square for the present to view the posture of affairs in another and an unexpected quarter. A large portion of the rioters had collected at about nine o'clock in north Charles street, in the vicinity of the house of John Glenn, Esq. A pause preceded the attack which was after some minutes commenced in the usual way, by demolishing the windows, at which a continued flight of stones was kept up, while some fruitless attempts were made to force the door. In less than half an hour, intelligence had been received at the head-quarters of the police, and a detachment of about fifteen horsemen was despatched to this new scene of action, urging their perplexed and half maddened steeds into the density of assailants and unsuspecting mass of idle spectators, many of whom fled in consternation, and with the utmost precipitation from the spot. It was about this time that the first blood was shed by fire-arms, and that too by mere accident. It seems that Dr. Samuel Baker's son Samuel, then a student of medicine, who was on horseback, being struck severely on the shoulder by a stone, was, in the act of snatching a pistol from his pocket, severely wounded in the hip by its premature explosion. The mob had now become convinced of the fact, which had been hitherto doubted, that shotted arms were arrayed against them, whereupon they seemed to revel more

reckless in ruin. As the troops passed swiftly down the street, stones and brickbats were showered upon them thick as hail; and in self-defence, they were driven to the necessity of firing indiscriminately upon the populace, when a pistol ball struck a young man standing on the corner of Fayette and Charles streets, and he fell mortally wounded. He proved to be Thomas B. Murphy, an inoffensive and respectable citizen of Old Town. The ball had entered his head near the left temple and penetrated to the region of the brain. He died on the evening of Sunday, the 9th, and his remains were interred the following day. Another person, by the name of George Croft, was shot through the palm of the hand, the ball entering his thigh. He was running down Charles street, and was near Baltimore street, at the time he was wounded. He was conveyed to Fell's Point, where he was left on board a schooner, to which he belonged. Dying of hemorrhage on his way to Boston, his remains were committed to the deep.

It was soon ascertained by the crowd at the house of Mr. Glenn, that the horsemen had returned to the square. The attack was renewed with redoubled vigor, but the precaution of the inmates had induced them to barricade the door and windows in such a way that efforts most violent were for a considerable time resisted. At length the iron railing in front of the house was forcibly torn away, and with the bars and axes, which latter were brought by some of the people who had returned, the door was battered into atoms; the assailants poured in, and successively



the door of every apartment in the house was riven from its hinges, and the work of destruction promised to be complete. The superb furniture, consisting of every embellishment which luxury could desire, was thrown from the windows into the street, where it was eagerly seized and broken up by the infuriated crowd without. Beds were cut up, and the feathers scattered to the play of the winds; valuable pier glasses dashed to the ground, while the welkin rung with the loud cries and bitter jeers of the despoilers. In short, not an article escaped the devastating hand of the exasperated mob, the house being stripped from the attic to its foundation.

Such was the scene in Charles street; while the guards had been more successful in protecting the property of Mr. Johnson in the Square, although with considerable difficulty, and not without bloodshed. It was found necessary in the course of the evening to have general resort to fire-arms, the police being supplied with as many muskets as could be obtained, with orders to fire on any persons who should persist in invading their line after a positive command to retire. To this end, the drill-room of the new company of Washington Blues, in the building at the corner of North and Fayette streets, had been forced by those in command, and their stand of arms put into requisition. The muskets were loaded with large shot, and some of them put into the hands of individuals who were incapable of using them judiciously, which may account for the numbers slightly wounded. Shortly after ten o'clock, a severe skirmish took place near the Frank-

lin Bank, in which many persons on both sides were bruised and injured, and not a few were stung with an occasional shot. A young man named Watts had a portion of his under lip cut completely off by a stone; another received a shot under his ear, and the wound bled so profusely that it was supposed the jugular vein was severed; he, however, recovered. A hatter named Pitts was twice wounded by charges of shot while assiduously engaged in laudable endeavors to quell the mob; he also recovered. Such mad confusion reigned from ten to twelve o'clock that it is impossible to describe scenes or circumstances at this time, which were utterly indescribable then.

At midnight, order was partially restored, and detached groups were to be seen conversing in the streets near the square, though generally at a sufficient distance from the line of guards.

An opportunity was now seized to reconnoitre the position of affairs in Charles street, when it was found that a small party of belligerents kept undisputed possession of the house and were regaling themselves joyously, after their gratuitous exertions, with the excellent wines stored in the capacious cellar. Upon being informed of this, a small body of the volunteer guards hastened to the spot, and, securing the unlawful occupants of the building, marched off with half a score of prisoners to the district watch-house; but before they reached it, an assault was made upon them with sticks and stones to affect a rescue. Under this the guard suffered some time with all manly forbearance, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and at length a sharp



volley of musketry, which did more serious and painful execution than the combined contests of the whole evening, scattered the assailants in every direction. It was from this discharge that Lewis H. Wolfe (brother of Alcaeus B. Wolfe, Esq., attorney-at-law,) received a mortal wound, of which he died on the 14th. He was said to have been merely a spectator, and was represented as having been a very unassuming man, highly respected and deeply lamented by all who knew him. A lad, named Francis Clee, was also shot at the same time and severely wounded in the thigh; died a few days after. A man named Powell was shot through the heart, dying instantly. In short, a great many were wounded, proving, in several cases, mortal. Indeed, it never could be ascertained how many were killed, friends having hurried them off the ground and suppressing names. It was said to be as high as twenty-two.

A short time after the party taken at Mr. Glenn's were lodged in the watch-house, (which had been the scene of incessant commotion during the whole of the night,) a general fight commenced in the crowd which surrounded the building, when a pistol was fired by one of the combatants, the ball lodging in the breast of a youth named Ellis. This incident put an end to the quarrel, the wounded having been borne away to the office of a neighboring surgeon. Ellis recovered.

Tranquility was, shortly after, comparatively restored, and, by the dawn of day, the rioters had dispersed, when a strong escort was formed, under guard

of which the prisoners, numbering fifty-five, were conducted to the jail.

Never, to the writer, had the Sabbath bell ushered in the hallowed morn under circumstances so gloomy and inauspicious, and most sincerely does he hope never to witness here, in his own native city or elsewhere, such shameful scenes again. But strange as it may appear, after such incontestible evidence of that turbulent spirit of lawless atrocity which characterized the proceedings of the previous night, the wand of authority seemed to have paralyzed the hand that held it; the nerves of action might be supposed to have withered at once under the influence of a necromantic torpor, while those, from whom the unoffending and insecure expected protection, seemed to find a lullaby in the portentous murmurs of the rallying throng. Depredations, for which the offenders, a few hours before, would have been arrested or shot down, were committed in broad light of day, and in the presence of thousands, without resistance or rebuke!

By ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the few planks, which had been temporarily nailed across the entrance to Mr. Glenn's house, were torn down, and a rush was directly made for the cellar, where a scene of dissipation ensued which beggars description.

Having drank to satiety within, individuals were seen issuing from the house and hastening along the streets under the burthen of some half dozen bottles of wine, while others, more inordinate, were fortunate in retaining the ability to carry the vacillating mass of soaked clay to some contiguous nook, where it might sleep off the fumes of wine.

The cause of this total absence of all civil authority is, to this time, 1874, a moot point with thousands; indeed, many have not the slightest clue to the mystery, which, by a consociation of incident, is simply explained.

It will be remembered by many, that on Sunday morning, through the medium of a placard, an appeal was made by the Mayor to the disturbers of the peace, in which they were earnestly entreated to desist from further violence, and to the people generally to absent themselves from these places which had been denounced by the "mob," in which Mr. Hunt unfortunately remarked, with a view to propitiate or appease the seditious: "I have deeply deplored the disregard with which my earnest appeals have been met, and the resort to deadly weapons, which, *against my judgment and advice*, has unfortunately been taken."

But the knowledge of this fact, if it was intended to pacify the people and check further proceedings, completely defeated its object, as it had a decided tendency to turn the full tide of resentment upon those who left peaceful homes and generously risked their lives and property in defending the interests of others. It was well known, too, that many of them as it was had been recognized in their brief capacity and threatened with a visit from the mob. And consequently, when orders were issued on Sunday morning for a general parade of the volunteer corps, none of them responded, because several of those who held a commanding rank had been actively employed on the preceding night, and on the appearance of the placard mentioned above, had left

the city, as there was no alternative for personal safety.

Those who remained saw no police on the alert; the firemen found the military had not regarded the orders they had received; the citizens could not venture without some organization as a partial security, and the regular officers knew their force by far too insignificant to array against that opposed to them, therefore, the city was left to the undisputed sway of the aggressors. This is the only reasonable conclusion which we can draw for the strangest lapse of law of which we have ever heard.

We now come to the events of Sunday night, and our task brings with it recollections of the most painful character.

Long before sunset, a large crowd had collected in Monument Square, before the house of Reverdy Johnson, consisting *partly* of ladies who had allowed their curiosity to overrule their prudence; we must, however, admit there were twenty to one of the sterner sex who could not deny a similar charge. At dusk the attack was made without the least opposition; the door soon yielded to the efforts of the assailants, and in a few minutes the house and its effects were at their mercy. It was a splendid edifice and an ornament to the square. A fire was kindled in the street, which they swore to keep alive with the furniture of the apartments, and they kept their oath. Something over the door which reflected the light more powerfully than surrounding objects, attracted attention before the work began. It proved to be the figure of an AMERI-

CAN EAGLE, highly gilded, which was removed with the greatest possible care, carried to the Battle Monument and placed over the door, where it remained a conspicuous emblem of that trait of national character and American feeling which could preponderate at such a moment. This done, as it were a propitiatory rite, the labor of demolition was rigorously pursued, and, from the unremitting toil of some, we might well suppose at the instigation of a deep revenge. As a portion of the most valuable furniture had been removed the preceding day, there was some disappointment manifested, for which they were evidently inclined to have an equivalent, in their subsequent assiduity to impair the structure. An extensive library was hurled, book after book, into the flames, and, to expedite matters, the largest and most valuable law books were opened under a neighboring pump and water brought into requisition, which effectually did its damaging work, rendering the volumes totally worthless. All along the sidewalks, and in the middle of the streets, could be seen mutilated volumes of rare finish. Elegant carpets were torn up and consigned to the flames; trunks, with their contents, parchments and valuable papers all went to the common pile, while notes for thousands of dollars went spinning in the air above the heads of the *sympathizing* multitude. The Mechanics' Bank building and Barnum's Hotel, as well as the mansion of John Hollins, adjoining Johnson's, were threatened with destruction from the falling flakes of fire sailing in the air; but squads of the very men engaged in destroying offered their services, and



aided by buckets of water in saving the property referred to. At length a cannister was pitched from an upper window into the flames, and a cry of "gun-powder" was raised by a mischievous fellow who was more for fun than wit; and in confusion worse confounded, flew the crowd. Bonnets were crushed, dresses torn and knees broken, while hats with heads in them were more than once trod under foot, and the number of mashed empty ones was legion. In a short time the panic subsided, and again the assemblage filled the Square, though several times in the course of the evening, some mischievous fellow successfully set his wits to work to get up a "*rush*," as he said a *rush* would clear the Square, being more effectual than the *sword*! No sooner was each apartment cleared of its furniture, than the party set to work to remove the window frames which were at intervals precipitated into the flames. Several persons now made themselves very conspicuous; and one especially so, a sailor dressed character, who was generally called "*Red Jacket*" by the spectators, because he wore a red flannel shirt. This was Samuel M \* \* \* a cooper from Franklin street. He worked without intermission, (as if bound by contract,) at a large arched window, which extended from the ceiling to the floor, and appeared marvellously interested in the *job*, and the amount of ruin which might be accomplished with his own hands. Another, a middle-aged man, (said to be a sufferer in the Bank failure,) who was assisting others in removing the copper roof from the splendid marble portico, frequently stopped to harangue the multitude

on the subject of his supposed laudable exploits until he became the jest of his companions and a target for the clods of mortar which were hurled at him from above.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock, a cry of "Fire" was raised, and many persons started off in the direction of South street, where a portion of the mob had forced an entrance to the dwelling of John B. Morris, a trustee of the Bank, and a fire had been already prepared in the street, into which the contents of the house were to be hurled. Johnson's now became generally deserted—not, however, until the front had been much dilapidated and the apertures for two windows in either apartment of the second story made into one; the brick work of the others, looking towards the Square, had also received considerable injury, and the handsome portico, which cost \$2,000, was totally destroyed, the beautiful columns hurled from their base and thundered down amidst the cheers and laughter of the assembled thousands, who seemed to be in sympathy with this modern Vandalism! As business is business, the firemen were detailed, by these master spirits of destruction, to carefully and safely extinguish the flames lest the property of the *honest* should suffer, while they, and the crowd of spectators, proceeded in quick time to Morris's. This scene was merely a repetition of the doings in the Square, except that there was a much larger quantity of furniture destroyed and more choice wines and brandies imbibed.\* It would be useless and uninteresting, even if it were possible, to particularize the various articles destroyed, but whatever



contributed to comfort, ease and elegance in the domestic circle, was there in rich profusion and beautiful proportion, manifesting in its owner a refined and cultivated taste.

Two trees which skirted the pavement were covered with snowy down that was liberated from the beds and pillows ripped open and thrown from above; and ever and anon, as something of peculiar beauty, splendor or utility, came lumbering into the burning pile, a suppressed exclamation of regret involuntarily issued from the lips of some, who were perhaps aching with want—who knows but it might have been some widow, rendered destitute by the failure of the Bank of Maryland! There is no doubt, too, but much of the property found its way, little injured, into the apartments of others standing in greater need than the original possessor. Referring once more to the drinking—wine was found and drank in abundance, and quibbling toasts went round in most admired disorder. Inebriation became general, and riot found a double zest in every growing hour. Ruin was soon completed within those walls, and once more the unwearied firemen were left alone to perform their voluntary and unenviable duties.

Shortly after, an attack was contemplated on the newly erected dwelling of Hugh McElderry, in Calvert street, also a Director of the Bank; but upon the representation, that the property was yet in the hands of the contractor, and at his risk until the delivery of the keys, the party went off to the residence of Jesse Hunt, Mayor of the city, in Fayette street, where the

furniture was thrown into the street and burnt while, as Mr. Hunt has since asserted, the rude jeers and jokes of the multitude were ringing in his ears.

The house of Captain Bentzinger, who had been active on the preceding night in protecting the property of Mr. Johnson, underwent a similar visitation, while the firemen were ever close in the rear of the destroyers. Captain Bentzinger not being at home, the ladies of the house prevailed on the mob to retire without inflicting damage to the property.

The store of Captain Joseph Willey, in Franklin street, was next assailed, but Mr. Lynch, promptly on the spot, informed the populace that the property was his, and not Captain Willey's; upon which they proceeded to the house of Dr. Hintze, south Gay street, but his lady appearing and assuring them that the property was her own, having devolved to her from the paternal estate, that she was alone in the house and without help; but from those feelings of honor which should ever characterize the man, they regarded her appeal, and departed without doing any injury.

Dr. Hintze and Captain Willey had also been actively engaged in supporting the civil authorities on Saturday evening.

Between three and four o'clock on Monday morning, the house of Evan T. Ellicott, one of the Directors, was attacked, and the furniture burnt in the street. The house was not injured, as it was understood to belong to a widow. From one of the windows a trunk was thrown, out of which a man leaped upon its descent, and was about to make off; but as his

design was supposed to have been theft, he was horribly frightened with the threat of a coat of tar and feathers, and after some sport, he was permitted to depart.

In passing the house of Evan Poultney, the President of the Bank, he appeared at the door and assured the rioters that no resistance would be made if it was their wish to enter. No! No! we have nought to do with honest men! cried one, to which a cheer responded, and the mass moved on.

Early on Monday morning, the steps at Poultney's house were washed, and some panes of glass which had been broken in the house adjoining that of Evan T. Ellicott, repaired at the expense of the mob.

The excitement had now subsided, and the people were gluttoned with revenge.

A meeting of the citizens convened at the Exchange on Monday, at ten A. M., beneath the folds of the American standard. A reaction had taken place, and an army of thousands, with the venerable General Samuel Smith at their head, proceeded to Howard's Park, where measures were adopted, by which tranquillity was restored.

At four P. M., the stores were generally closed, and a general parade succeeded; after which detachments were marched to various quarters of the city, which remained under arms during the night. This precaution was observed during the whole of the week. In the meantime, numbers had been arrested, the law once more prevailed, and peace and good order were secured to our beloved city.

Thus terminated the memorable riot in Baltimore, August, 1835. The preceding brief, though faithful sketch, is given here as one of the remarkable events in the history of Baltimore, a city of which Colonel Stansbury was subsequently the Mayor. In this connection, the author assumes to say, as his earnest conviction, that had Elijah Stansbury been the Mayor at that time, the calamity would have been averted. The failure of Mr. Hunt may be ascribed to a lack of moral courage alone, for as a good and useful citizen he had few superiors.



## CHAPTER XII.

THE DISASTROUS FLOODS OF 1786, 1817 AND 1837—  
COLONEL STANSBURY'S ELECTION TO THE LEGISLA-  
TURES OF 1843, 1844. AND 1845—ELECTED MAYOR  
1848.

On the 16th of June, 1837, occurred the destructive flood, a brief account of which is here appended.

## THE FLOOD OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

*From the Baltimore Daily Journals.*

It is somewhat singular that the heavy rains which fell on Wednesday night to the north of this city, and were productive of the vast damage detailed yesterday and further noticed below, should have been confined mainly, we might say almost exclusively to the valley of Jones's Falls. Gentlemen who have mills on Gwynn's Falls, a parallel and adjacent stream, inform us that although the bed of the latter was filled by the rains, there was no extraordinary flow of water, and no damage was sustained along its course. Again, on the other side, the neighboring streams of the Great Gunpowder and Herring Run indicated no remarkable height of water, and we have not heard that any injury was sustained on either of them. The rain seems to have concentrated itself in Jones's Falls, and the quantity which fell in the space of a few hours, is shown by the extent of the damage done to property on its borders.

We find on inquiry that eight of the flour mills on this stream have ceased operations in consequence of the damage sustained, either by the partial or total destruction of dams, races and head gates, or other injury. They are severally carried on by Messrs.

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NOTE.—The first flood was in 1786; the second flood 1817—31 years intervening. The third flood 1837—20 years intervening. The fourth flood 1868—31 years intervening between 1837 and 1868, being a striking coincidence regarding lapse of time between the first two and last two floods.

Davies, Bradford, White & Sons, N. Tyson, B. Ellicott, L. J. Cox and E. Beatty.

It appears that the bridge of the Susquehanna Railroad, over the Falls above the Rockland Print Works, was washed away and lodged against the bridge at Rockland, and turned the whole force of the stream against the latter edifice. By cutting away the mill race in several places, the current was diverted, and although the water inundated the mill, the damage was not very great. The dam at Rockland was partially carried away.

In order that our readers may be enabled to form a correct idea of the character of Jones's Falls, from the sudden rise of which this city has sustained such frequent and enormous damage, we have obtained from a source entitled to credit the following facts. The stream takes its rise at what is called the Green Spring, near the twelfth mile stone on the Reisterstown turnpike road, and has a course of fourteen miles before it unites with the river Patapsco at Baltimore. About ten miles from the city it is joined by Rowland's run, the source of which is near the York turnpike road about eleven miles from the city. The margins of these two streams are composed of high hills which, to a given point, rise abruptly, and afterwards become flattened, with an inclination towards the two streams on either side.

From this circumstance it happens that all the drainage of the triangle formed by the line of the Reisterstown turnpike, that of the York turnpike, and that between the two sources, which are about ten miles apart, including an area of not less than fifty square miles, runs into Jones's Falls, and disembogues itself into the basin of Baltimore. The source of the stream at the Green Spring is 350 feet above tide, making an average fall in approaching Baltimore of thirty-two feet per mile, on which are situated the following water powers at the distances stated from the city. A glance will show the immense value of the stream, at the same time that its liability to flooding will also be made evident:

City Mill.....	in the city.
Keller & Foreman's, now Water Co's.....	do.
Lanvale Cotton Factory.....	do.
Bradford's Flour Mill,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the city.
White's Flour Mill.....	1 do. do.

N. Tyson's Flour Mill.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	mile from the city.
Benj. Ellicott's Flour Mill.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Chas. Ellicott's Flour Mill.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	do. do.
Woodberry (Cox's) Flour Mill.....	2	do. do.
Rural (Beatty's) Flour Mill.....	3	do. do.
Washington Factory.....	5	do. do.
Peden's Factory.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Belluna (Gunpowder Mill).....	6	do. do.
Rockland (Mellier's Printwork).....	8	do. do.
Caton's Mill.....	9	do. do.

The above distances are taken from the present limits of the city. On Western run, a tributary of Jones's Falls, are the Pimlico and Little Pimlico Factories, with a fall of fifty feet in two and a half miles.

It has been suggested to us by a highly intelligent friend, that application should be made to the Legislature at their next session for a law conferring upon the Corporation such police jurisdiction over the bed of the Falls and its tributaries up to their respective sources as will enable it to employ competent engineers, under whose direction dams and other structures affecting the stream should be erected. The amount of property in Baltimore affected by the destruction of dams and bridges, is such as to give us a claim to the authority here referred to, the exercise of which can alone secure us against casualties similar to that of Wednesday night last. Of course, the power sought for would be only in the *manner of construction*, and would not infringe upon private right further than might be necessary to secure public safety. Our fellow citizens of the county could have no valid objection, we should think, to an arrangement which would have a tendency to prevent injury to their crops on the low lands, as any thing that could be done to prevent damage here, would necessarily have the same effect higher up the stream.

#### THE SCENE WITHIN THE CITY.

It is impossible for words to convey any adequate idea of the scene of ruin and devastation, some of the details of which were hastily given in our paper yesterday. Hundreds of families



stripped of their all, and deprived of comforts, to replace which is out of their power, are thrown upon the charity of their fellow citizens, to whose kind feelings many of them must look for wherewithal to subsist. Wednesday evening beheld them contented and surrounded by the earnings of their toil—the morning sun of Thursday found them destitute and penniless, and many who the night previous had thought themselves above the reach of sudden calamity, on the following day felt the certainty that they were homeless. It is impossible to imagine a scene more distressing than that presented along the Falls, from below Pratt up as high as Madison street. On every side were seen strewed the wrecks which the deluge had deposited in its desolating course. Here a bridge, half demolished and almost tottering to its fall, whilst huge piles of timber and remnants of houses raised themselves and appeared still to threaten destruction. There the entire sides of houses thrown down, and wherever any obstacle had prevented the onward course of the torrent, deep chasms excavated by the counter-current created by their resistance. Of this a most striking instance is furnished at the Centre or Marsh Market, where the fountain with its strong masonry and iron balustrade arrested the headlong rush of masses of timber, which must otherwise have swept before them in their way the pillars that support the roof of the market house. On either side of the fountain deep holes had been dug by the waters extending some distance under the covering, which a longer duration of the flood must have leveled with the ground. In passing along Harrison street, the spectacle was absolutely appalling, there being not a single building, the lower story of which had not been almost entirely under water, and the contents of which had not been, in a greater or less degree, destroyed. Along the Space, on each side of the market, the stock of goods in the shops had been wetted and soiled, and if not rendered perfectly useless, were so damaged as to be of almost of no value to their owners, many of whom must be entirely ruined. At the distillery belonging to Messrs. J. C. White & Sons, the havoc and desolation were very great, the apparatus being torn up and scattered in wild confusion. In the place where an extensive piggery, furnished with sheds, had stood, scarcely a vestige remained, and at a little

distance below were seen piles of the carcasses of horses and cows that had perished beneath the flood. A bridge which had connected the eastern and western portion at Centre street, had been lifted from its abutments and served to increase the mass of ruins at the bridge on Gay street, a long distance down the stream.

In the course of our walk, we entered a room where father and mother and three children were lying dead—they had been caught asleep, and must have died almost without a struggle, as when found they were in the attitude of rest and displayed no marks of suffering. As we entered the house in which they were lying, a poor little girl passed us weeping bitterly; she was the only survivor of the family, and had escaped owing to the circumstance of her having been out at service. We trust that she will find friends to supply the place of father and mother, brothers and sisters. On a small rising ground at the corner of North and Centre streets, an aged couple had erected to themselves a hut and earned a support by selling cakes. The site of their little dwelling showed scarcely a vestige of there ever having been a building upon it; the house and its inmates had been swept away!

Of the extent of destruction to human life it is believed that even now no correct estimate can be formed, as many are missing whose fates remain unknown. Up to the last accounts the number of bodies over which inquests had been held was nineteen.

We have conversed with several who were present, and beheld as well as the overwhelming darkness would permit, the scenes of horror. They describe it as surpassing any thing of which they could have formed any conception. With the roar of the waters as they bore every thing before them and threatened universal destruction, were mingled the cries of the drowning victims, that shrieked for aid where no help could be afforded.

We never joined with more heartfelt good will in an appeal to our fellow citizens in behalf of charity than at present. Now it is that benevolence may be exercised to the utmost, not in favor of idleness or sloth but of suffering worth and industry. Hundreds of our citizens have been deprived of their all, and are thrown upon the good will of their fellow beings not for indulgences but for the means of subsistence. Those who may have any doubts, if doubt be possible at such a time, have only to

visit the devastated district, and there they will find mute advocates of the wretched sufferers that speak in terms stronger than any we can adduce. Through the eye they address themselves to the heart, and cold indeed must be the sensibilities which cannot be aroused by their appeal. The young and the aged, the strong and the decrepit, may be seen submitting without a murmur to a dispensation of Providence by which they have been bereaved of their property, and bending in humble gratefulness to the power by which their lives have been preserved. There should be one universal movement on the part of those whose property has remained unscathed—they should unite heart and hand, and from their comparative abundance give to the needy and the destitute. Let every one, however small his means, contribute his mite.

#### LIVES LOST BY THE FRESHET.

We are indebted to J. I. Gross, Esq. Coroner, for a list of inquests held by him over the bodies of persons drowned in the freshet of Wednesday night:—

Christopher Wiest, wife and three children, Saratoga street.

—— Dougherty, corner of Concord and Water streets.

Catharine Donnelly, Pratt street.

James Doyle, Long wharf.

Jacob Ockley, Falls road.

A woman and daughter, name unknown.

The following persons have been drowned, but the bodies are yet unrecovered:

James Kelly, Henry Linehan, Mr. Donnelly, and five persons on the Falls road, names unknown.

#### LEGISLATIVE ELECTION.

After an intermission of eleven years, during which period Colonel Stansbury applied himself most sedulously to his business, but by no means relaxing his interest in military, masonic and other associations, as well as in public enterprises—he was called upon by

his fellow citizens to serve them once more. Yielding to the summons, he was nominated for the Legislature and elected October 4th, 1843, by the following vote, he being the only successful Democratic nominee on the city ticket. We give the vote in full.

<i>Democrats.</i>	<i>Whigs.</i>
Stansbury.....6,484	Lurman.....6,399
Cox.....6,410	Watson.....6,554
Ramsay.....6,444	Curley.....6,564
Bender.....6,383	Levering.....6,557
Friese.....6,396	Carey.....6,529

In 1844, Colonel Stansbury was again the nominee of the Democratic party, with Messrs. Springer, Gallagher, Williams and Graves, all the former nominees on the Democratic ticket of 1843 having been dropped except the Colonel; while the Whigs nominated all their successful candidates on their ticket of 1843. All this only goes to show the great personal popularity of Colonel Stansbury. It will be seen, he leads his ticket.

Stansbury.....9,134	Curley.....8,096
Springer.....9,110	Watson.....8,040
Gallagher.....9,063	Carey.....8,073
Williams.....9,116	Jenkins.....8,026
Graves.....9,123	Reese.....8,057

In 1845, the Colonel was again nominated, and all his colleagues on the city ticket of 1844 were dropped, thus giving stronger evidence of his growing popularity; and it will be again noticed that he still leads

his ticket, notwithstanding the names of Joshua Vansant and Robert McLane, who were two of the most popular gentlemen in Baltimore.

Stansbury.....	7,704	Kenley.....	3,898
Cox.....	7,627	Harris.....	3,774
McLane.....	7,622	Purviance.....	3,761
Vansant.....	7,655	Reese.....	3,837
Baughman .....	7,695	Wood.....	3,788

Colonel Stansbury's majority over the highest Whig candidate being 3806 ! Majority over the lowest, (Purviance,) 3943.

In the spring of 1846, he again retired from public life, carrying with him the most kindly feelings of his fellow citizens, irrespective of party. While in the Legislature, Colonel Stansbury proved himself to be a useful and efficient member, always holding himself in readiness to cheerfully advise with and aid those younger in years and experience by the wholesome fruits of his more mature judgment. But scarcely had two more years elapsed, before his valuable public services were once more required by his fellow citizens. In this campaign the Democrats knew that they had a formidable adversary to contend with in consequence of the remarkable fluctuations in the two parties from the agitation of the Native American Question. The election for Mayor was approaching, and both parties were actively marshalling their hosts for the coming contest. The Democrats felt at once the great necessity of bringing into the field their strongest and best man. So likewise with the Whigs. The Democratic Convention met, and with great unanimity nominated Elijah

Stansbury, Jr., as their standard bearer. The election came off on the 11th of October, 1848, resulting as follows:

### MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

*From the Baltimore American, October 12th.*

The election yesterday for a Mayor and members of the City Council of Baltimore passed off quietly, and with a degree of good order at the polls highly creditable to all parties. The result is as follows:

#### FOR MAYOR.

WARDS.	Whig.	Dem.
	GRIFFIN.	STANSBURY.
1st.....	429	573
2d.....	314	602
3d.....	569	592
4th.....	626	468
5th.....	325	369
6th.....	475	597
7th.....	364	546
8th.....	326	644
9th.....	391	503
10th.....	516	276
11th.....	480	427
12th.....	637	540
13th.....	471	287
14th.....	583	347
15th.....	662	608
16th.....	373	347
17th.....	274	494
18th.....	582	805
19th.....	403	498
20th.....	264	427
	<hr/> 9,064	<hr/> 9,950

Colonel Stansbury being elected by a handsome majority of 886.

## CITY COUNCIL.—ELECT.

- 1st ward—Edward Horney.
- 2d ward—John E. Stansbury.
- 3d ward—Richard C. Wells.
- 4th ward—William H. Steuart.\*
- 5th ward—Charles B. Green.
- 6th ward—Evan M. Foreman.
- 7th ward—Benjamin German.
- 8th ward—Thos. J. Spilman.
- 9th ward—Charles Soran.
- 10th ward—Charles Farquharson.\*
- 11th ward—J. I. Cohen, Jr.
- 12th ward—G. Clinton Frailey.\*
- 13th ward—Frederick Pinkney.\*
- 14th ward—George A. Davis.\*
- 15th ward—Moses G. Hindes.\*
- 16th ward—John Disney, Sr.
- 17th ward—Charles A. Leloup.
- 18th ward—J. J. Grindall.
- 19th ward—J. S. Shipley.
- 20th ward—N. T. Dushane.

The First Branch will consist of six Whigs and fourteen Democrats. Last year it stood five Whigs to fifteen Democrats.

*Second Branch.*

- 1st and 2d wards—John T. Farlow.
- 3d and 4th wards—Fred. Littig Shaffer.\*
- 5th and 6th wards—Jos. J. Stewart.
- 7th and 8th wards—John W. Wilson.
- 9th and 10th wards—A. E. Warner, Sr.\*
- 11th and 12th wards—David Taylor.\*
- 13th and 14th wards—John R. Kelso.\*
- 15th and 16th wards—John Dukehart.
- 17th and 18th wards—Elias Ware, Jr.
- 19th and 20th wards—Wm. A. Hack.

The Second Branch will consist of four Whigs and six Democrats. Last year it stood five to five.

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\*Those marked thus \* are Whigs.



## CITY COUNCIL.

*First Branch.*

## FIRST WARD.

<i>Whigs.</i>	FIRST WARD.	<i>Dem.</i>	
Robert A. McAllister.....	431	Edward Horney.....	561

## SECOND WARD.

Lewis Audoun.....	310	John E. Stansbury..	599
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## THIRD WARD.

David Evans.....	568	Richard C. Wells.....	585
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## FOURTH WARD.

Wm. H. Steuart.....	624	Wm. H. Hiss.....	449
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## FIFTH WARD.

Wm. Bayley.....	326	Charles B. Green.....	354
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## SIXTH WARD.

Chas. G. Ridgely.....	492	Evan M. Foreman.....	556
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## SEVENTH WARD.

James McNabb.....	364	Benjamin German.....	534
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## EIGHTH WARD.

Adam Denmead.....	290	Thomes J. Spilman.....	602
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## NINTH WARD.

Charles McComas .....	374	Charles Soran.....	500
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## TENTH WARD.

Charles Farquharson.....	518	J. W. Bloomer.....	257
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## ELEVENTH WARD.

T. Hanson Belt.....	433	J. I. Cohen, Jr.....	468
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## TWELFTH WARD.

Geo. C. Frailey.....	588	L. G. Quinlan.....	587
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## THIRTEENTH WARD.

Frederick Pinckney.....	461	Joseph G. Johnson.....	234
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## FOURTEENTH WARD.

George A. Davis.....	566	Francis Dawes, Sr.....	356
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NOTE.—We append this list to remind the reader of many worthy citizens numbered in it, who now rest in the silent tomb.

## FIFTEENTH WARD.

Moses G. Hindes.....	647	Levi Taylor.....	605
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## SIXTEENTH WARD.

Philip A. Rigby.....	310	John Disney, Sr.....	409
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## SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Wm. Addison, (Ind.,).....	286	Chas. A. Leloup.....	468
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## EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Matthew Clark, (Ind.,).....	616	J. J. Grindall.....	731
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## NINETEENTH WARD.

Joshua Dryden .....	398	J. S. Shipley.....	492
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## TWENTIETH WARD.

Thomas Symington.....	287	Nat. T. Dushane.....	387
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*Second Branch.*

## FIRST AND SECOND WARDS.

<i>Whigs.</i>		<i>Dem.</i>	
John Wells, 1st ward.....	397	J. T. Farlow, 1st ward...	602
2d .....	324	2d ...	589
	<hr/> 721		<hr/> 1,191

## THIRD AND FOURTH WARDS.

F. Littig Shaffer, 3d.....	544	Samuel Boyd, Sr., 3d.....	602
4th.....	626	4th....	459
	<hr/> 1,170		<hr/> 1,061

## FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

Dr. J. L. Yeates, 5th.....	337	Joseph J. Stewart, 5th...	353
6th.....	467	6th...	595
	<hr/> 804		<hr/> 948

## SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.

Sterl. Thomas, 7th.....	358	John W. Wilson 7th.....	541
8th.....	321	8th.....	638
	<hr/> 679		<hr/> 1,179

## NINTH AND TENTH WARDS.

A. E. Warner, Sr., 9th..	388	John H. Ing, 9th.....	486
10th..	508	10th.....	271
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	896		757

## ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH WARDS.

David Taylor, 11th.....	446	John McColgan, 11th....	441
12th .....	645	12th.....	522
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1,091		963

## THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS.

John R. Kelso, 13th.....	465	Dr. J. Essender, 13th....	281
14th.....	564	14th.....	352
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1,029		633

## FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS.

John L. Reese, 15th.....	638	John Dukchart, 15th.....	607
16th.....	322	16th.....	384
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	960		991

## SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.

James Murray, 17th.....	272	Elias Ware, Jr., 17th.....	485
18th.....	581	18th.....	788
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	853		1,273

## NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.

James Keyser, 19th.....	316	Wm. A. Hack, 19th.....	500
20th.....	304	20th.....	439
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	620		939

The majority obtained for Colonel Stansbury was greater than had been expected by his most sanguine friends.

## CHAPTER XIII.

COLONEL STANSBURY'S INSTALLATION INTO OFFICE—HIS  
FIRST MESSAGE, &c.

AFTER he was installed into office, his friends indulged in many conjectures as to who would be nominated for the various offices within his gift as Chief Magistrate of the city. He kept his own counsels, and no human power could make him swerve from what he considered and conscientiously believed to be his line of duty. Perfectly independent in spirit, he consulted no one concerning his preferences. In this respect Elijah Stansbury resembled Andrew Jackson. Firm to his purpose he would make no disclosures as to his intention whatever devices may have been resorted to in order to gratify curiosity, and it was not known to any one but himself, who were to be recommended till the list was actually submitted to the Councils for confirmation.

*MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.*

Yesterday being the day appointed by the city charter for the meeting of the City Council, the members assembled at 3 P. M. in their respective chambers.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST BRANCH.

Mr. Geo. A. Davis was called to the chair for the purpose of organization, when the following members answered to their names and being duly qualified took seats; viz:

Edward Horney, John E. Stansbury, Richard C. Wells, Wm. H. Steuart, Chas. B. Green, Evan M. Foreman, Benj. German, Thos. J. Spillman, Charles Soran, Chas. Farquaharson, J. I.

Cohen, Jr., D. H. Quinlan, Fred. Pinkney, Geo. A. Davis, Moses Hindes, John Disney, Sen., C. A. Lcloup, J. J. Grindall, J. S. Shipley, and Nathan T. Dushane.

The Branch then proceeded to the election of a President, when Mr. Dushane nominated JACOB I. COHEN, Jr., and moved that the ballot be dispensed with. The motion prevailed and Mr. Cohen was unanimously elected President of the Branch.

On taking his seat, Mr. Cohen returned his acknowledgments to the Branch, assuring them of the high appreciation in which he held this evidence of their confidence in him, and pledging himself to discharge the duties they had imposed upon him impartially and to the best of his ability.

The compensation of the reading and of the recording clerks was then fixed at \$5 per day, and that of the door-keeper at \$1.50.

The Branch then proceeded to the election of its officers, when Wm. A. Stewart was elected Recording Clerk; Joseph Barling, Reading Clerk; and John Lingenfelter, Door-keeper.

After the usual formality of informing the Mayor of the organization of the two Branches, the following communication was received from the Mayor, by the hands of his private Secrecary, V. H. Kalkman, Esq., and read:

#### MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
BALTIMORE, January 15th, 1849. }

*To the Members of the First and*

*Second Branches of the City Council:*

GENTLEMEN: You have assembled together, at the call of your fellow-citizens, for the purpose of framing such laws as may be necessary to their common welfare; and in thus assembling, it cannot be inappropriate to mingle our congratulations, thankfulness and gratitude, for the health, prosperity and manifold blessings which have been granted to the people of this city by a beneficent Providence.

In one respect my duty anticipates yours; and in laying before you the corporate affairs of the city, I practice no deception upon you, nor upon myself, when I assure you that I feel no less embarrassment from the brief period I have been in office, than

from an unaffected distrustfulness in my own capacity to discharge the task. I shall, however, present to you such information as I possess, and make such suggestions as I may deem necessary, in a plain, straight-forward way.

It is most gratifying to find, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the City Collector, that the promptitude which has heretofore distinguished our citizens in the payment of their taxes, has even been exceeded the present year. The entire amount collected and paid to the Register, embracing the arrearages of 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847, and including the discounts made for prompt payment, is \$620,201.71, being the largest amount ever collected in one year. This affords the best testimony of the industry and energy with which this important department has been conducted.

The report of the City Commissioners, herewith submitted, so fully details the operations of the Board, that a reference to the report itself would give more information than any commentaries of mine. The various ordinances and resolutions of the Council, under which they were required to act, are specified, and satisfactorily carried into effect.

The bridge at Fayette street, pursuant to a resolution passed at the extra session of the Council, has been completed, and the experiment presents every promise of entire success. The erection of this bridge, whilst it opens an important thoroughfare to our citizens, reflects great credit alike upon the contractors, Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst, and the skill and workmanship of our practical mechanics.

The Board of City Commissioners have at times found it necessary to exceed the appropriations of the Council. I trust that ample provision will be made for the future, so as to prevent such expenditure; for at this time, I can conceive no exigency except the absolute protection of the lives and property of our citizens, the property of the city, or the necessary administration of the public business, when unauthorized expenditure of the public money could be sanctioned by me. If the power exists, I deem it one liable to abuse; and it should be checked.

The duties of the Board of Commissioners are arduous and responsible, involving the deepest interest to the public, and I

would therefore earnestly recommend that their salaries be increased, so as to secure and require their whole time and attention.

It is important that some provision should be made for a place of deposit for the sediment removed from the harbor by the mud machines; it is greatly needed, and should have prompt attention.

The report of the Visitors of the Jail of Baltimore city and county, refers to their opinions and suggestions heretofore expressed, in reference to the reconstruction of the buildings of this institution. Their plans at large and most ably advanced, can be found in former communications, and I believe them of sufficient importance to ask your reference to them. Their adoption was strongly urged by my predecessor in his last annual message, and after a careful examination of his views, I heartily concur in their force and propriety. This institution, with all its disadvantages, has been conducted with an order, system and ability, which reflects the highest credit upon all connected with the administration of its government.

The Board of Health give in their report an interesting and satisfactory detail of their actions the past year. Upon examination, you will rejoice to find that our city has maintained its preëminence as one of the most healthy in the world.

The beneficial results anticipated from the erection of the Small Pox Hospital have been fully realized, and in the event, at any future period, of this disease appearing in an aggravated or epidemic form, it would be difficult to calculate its value. It has been well managed, and so free has the city been from this pestilence, that there have been but few cases during the present season. For general detail, I refer you to the report of the resident physician on that subject, submitted by the Board of Health.

I personally examined the land attached to the Small Pox Hospital, and am induced to believe that it is very susceptible of improvement, and think the outlay of from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars judiciously expended in the improvement of the soil, would in a short time produce a revenue sufficient to reduce very considerably the expense of the institution. I do not think it necessary, at this time, to present my views in detail, but



believe the suggestions deserving of consideration. Some modification may be necessary in the ordinance for the government of the institution.

The various matters submitted to your consideration in the report of the City Register require no comment. It may be relied upon with confidence, and speaks the acknowledged ability with which this important department has been conducted by the present able incumbent.

By reference to the report of the Appeal Tax Court, herewith presented, it will be seen that the assessed value of the property in the city, liable to taxation for city purposes, for the year 1849, is \$78,831,965, showing an increase of the corrected assessment for 1848, of the sum of \$2,332,354. Assuming the abatements on the assessment to be equal to the sum of \$1,331,965, the basis of assessment for the year 1849 will be \$77,500,000.

The report of the Commissioners of Public Schools, which I herewith submit, is one full of interest. Our school system has so entirely won the approbation of the public that it scarcely needs comment. Its early advocates have lived to witness the realization of more than their most sanguine expectations. In my opinion, its extension and perfection should be kept steadily in view. Education diffused as far as practicable among all, is our surest guarantee that the virtue of the people will continue to increase; and upon that virtue and intelligence mainly rest the preservation and perpetuity of our political institutions. The gentlemen who compose the Board appear, by their devotion to its welfare, to have justly appreciated not only the magnitude of their charge, but the deep interest with which the public mind watches its developments.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Alms House exhibits the condition of that institution. From a decrease from one of the principal sources of revenue applicable to the support of the poor, (commutation on foreign passengers,) the sum of \$16,777.40 will be required for the Alms House for 1849, in addition to an unpaid balance of \$2,325.40 appropriated for 1848.

The report exhibits the gratifying intelligence that the inmates classed as resident paupers have been gradually diminishing in numbers for several years. There are, at this time, fewer inmates

of the character indicated, then there were seventeen years since, when the population of Baltimore was but little more than half that of the present period. This fact speaks volumes for the prosperity, as well as for the morals of our citizens. The condition of the institution in general evidences faithful management.

The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is herewith submitted. The report from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company has not been received in time for this communication. In the several companies of internal improvements, the city has a deep interest, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but in the result which must flow from their completion. Each large commercial point is struggling to direct the increasing and already immense trade of the west, to their own particular advantage; our favorable position, therefore, at an early day induced the proper authorities to grant a most generous aid to all these works. No city in the union has manifested a larger share of liberality; and while the people were paying a heavy rate of tax, thus incurred, and the city her interest in cash, upon bonds issued for these companies, she was the first to receive her dividends in bonus, and in that way, not less than by her example, gave additional and invaluable aid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The city having done so much, it may well be hoped that the enterprise of our citizens in their individual capacity, will rival those of a sister city, and meet nature half way by a speedy union of the Chesapeake and Ohio river; an alliance so natural that it would seem to defy competition.

The authenticated accounts which we daily receive of the progress of the Asiatic Cholera, and its sudden and uncertain appearance, should admonish us to prepare for its approach. I would, therefore, earnestly call your attention to the subject, as one of vital importance. The existing healthy condition of our city may not, and I hope will not, be disturbed by this dreaded pestilence; but it might overtake us as it has others, with fearful surprise, while a timely prudence may disarm it of much of its fatal power.

Opposed as I am to all unnecessary expenditures, and favorable to the most rigid retrenchment, compatible with the public good, yet in a rapidly growing city like ours, matters involving expense

will present themselves, and which a just protection to the community seems to make imperative. Of these, the tunnelling of Harford and Schroeder's runs, and the erection of a House of Refuge, I think of great public necessity. I incline to the opinion that the city might ultimately find all these measures as economical as I conceive them to be requisite. In reference to Harford run, an opinion prevails that the city is liable in law for the consequence of any accident which might occur in its present condition, which is one full of danger. Accidents of a serious nature have occurred, and this equally involves a very high consideration of the protection which the public pay for, and have a right to demand. Independent of this, the improvement of this run would greatly increase the value of the city property, and by removing the railroad upon the middle of the tunnel, it would make not only a great public thoroughfare, but a very handsome street. I would recommend this improvement as a progressive one, and an investigation, I think, would show the cost to be much less than generally supposed. Schroeder's run is perhaps not so dangerous, but a much greater nuisance, and by all means should be tunnelled. Its present condition greatly impairs the value of property, and prevents improvement. I earnestly invite the attention of the Council to it. In reference to a House of Refuge, I doubt whether a single citizen can be found who will not cheerfully admit its great and increasing necessity. I believe most, if not all, of our sister cities have been driven to it by necessity, or, influenced by more disinterested motives, have prepared an asylum for the friendless, or those who have no protection against the temptations of early vice. The City Jail in its present condition, is but a school to the uninitiated in more matured crime; and while it and the Alms House are both necessary, yet I doubt not, but that a well regulated system of early training would lessen the expenses of both.

What the want of such an institution costs the community, no one can tell. If the various fires, which occur from no accountable cause, could be traced to their true source, and which large rewards have failed to penetrate, then, indeed, might we properly appreciate its value. To erect an institution, such as other cities have at this time perfected, would present a startling cost. Such

is not my view, which only contemplates a commencement adequate to our means, and upon such principles of industry as would go far to defray the expenses. Experience would then show its importance, and the public mind as in our school system, would justify increased expenditures.

For many years past, the peace of the city has been disturbed. Ordinances have been passed, and the Council anxiously concerned, to devise some means to stay the violence and outrage attendant upon actual fires, and false alarms, too often got up for such purpose. The police of the city have, with great fidelity, discharged their duty, yet the evil, instead of abating, seems to increase. Life itself has paid the penalty of these riots, an innocent victim has been slain at mid-day in the public streets, fire arms freely used, and the peace of various parts of the city entirely destroyed by scenes of the most disgraceful kind; the only wonder is, that more extensive injury has not been done. All experience shows, that these outbreaks have their origin outside of the fire companies proper. No class of the community more deplores these excesses than the generous and patriotic men, who freely risk their lives and impair their health to protect the property of their fellow citizens. To no class is a general debt of gratitude more eminently due; but there are various and dangerous combinations throughout the city of idle and evil disposed boys and persons, who stimulated by sectional hatred, watch every alarm of fire, and seize the opportunity of rallying under different names for a general fight. The arrests that are made, and the convictions and punishment of those so arrested, prove this to be true.

It has struck me forcibly that some appropriate mark of public approbation, medals or otherwise, and classified as first, second, and third, presented to those three companies most distinguished for their good conduct and order, and for the preservation of both, would have a most beneficial effect—these awards to be based upon monthly or quarterly reports to this office, by the president and directors of each company, and to be submitted to an annual investigating committee appointed by the Council. Those who have no connection with fire companies, other than by mere preference and location, might thus be made sensible of

the discredit which their misconduct brought upon their favorite company,—or on the other hand, how much honor they had in their power to confer upon it. The lawless, who are often reckless to penalties and consequences, may be stimulated to generous emulation; and with certain punishment upon one side, and the high reward of public distinction upon the other, both means would be applied which are known to influence human conduct, as well the bad as the good. It is scarcely necessary to add that all the power and authority invested in me by the ordinances, shall be vigorously enforced to prevent these disgraceful outbreaks of violence; for the peace of the city must and shall be preserved, and that, too, without fear, favor or affection.

The wharf on the south side of the city dock has entirely fallen in, and the earth is rapidly filling it up. The interest of the city would be much promoted by the immediate re-construction of the wharf. In its present condition, every day adds to future labor and expense. If the wharf were re-built it would yield a good revenue to the city, as well as afford a convenient deposit for the sediment removed from the dock, which is an important consideration.

I would recommend a revision of the ordinances and supplementary acts, in relation to the opening and paving of streets. They are complicated, and, in passing ordinances upon these subjects, are liable to lead the city into obligations, which at the time are not anticipated, and for which no appropriations are of course made. If I am not in error, my judgment is that an investigation will show that such revision demands the consideration of the Council.

I think it advisable that the Port Warden's line, at the south side of the basin, should be properly designated by driving piles, or in such other way that it may be easily known.

I invite your attention to the expediency of making some improvements, much needed, at the Hanover market. At present, the west end of the market house is used as a fish market. From an examination of the premises I am lead to believe that there is ample room in the square formed by the market house to erect a fish market house, which would afford considerably more room for the butchers, which seems to be much required. The



eaves of the roof of the north side and west end of the market house do not extend over the foot pavement to the curb stones, which ought to be done, and, when done, it would afford a row of benches the length and width of the market, that would yield a considerable revenue to the city. The Centre market requires new roofing or much repairing. I respectfully invite your attention to them.

I have a communication in reference to the building of an Ice Boat, for the purpose of keeping the harbor open during the winter. I invite your attention to it—I do not doubt its great importance. A proposition has been submitted, exhibiting the economy with which it might be effected; but as I do not feel myself qualified to express a decided opinion on the plan proposed, I herewith transmit the communication on the subject for your consideration.

I have received and herewith present a communication from John Wilson, Esq., a highly respectable citizen, in relation to the condition of Jones' Falls, to which I ask your attention.

Within the past year, one thousand nine hundred and twenty new buildings have been erected in the city.

During the administration of my predecessor, whose zeal I shall endeavor to emulate, whose ability I cannot—an appropriation of \$30,000 was made by Congress for the erection of a fortification upon Sollers' point flats. I am happy to understand that an additional appropriation of \$40,000 is contemplated the present year, and the Government having become sensible of its necessity, will, it is hoped, prosecute the work in a manner commensurate with its great importance to the defence of the city and country.

Alexandre Vattemare, a citizen of France, well and favorably known by reputation to the people of this country, has presented, upon his principles of national interchange, in the name of the city of Paris, a variety of valuable books to the corporation of Baltimore, which are in my office. The Council may deem some action, upon a subject so honorable and praiseworthy, as respectful and proper.

The following statement, for which I am indebted to General William H. Marriott, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, exhibits the foreign commerce of our city during the year 1848:

*Statement of the Foreign Commerce of the Port of Baltimore,  
for the year 1848.*

Merchandise imported in American vessels.....	\$4,988,175
“ “ Foreign “ .....	574,742
Total imports.....	<u>\$5,562,917</u>
Exports of Domestic produce in American vessels.....	\$5,435,450
“ “ “ Foreign “ .....	1,079,242
Exports of Foreign merchandise in American “ .....	83,341
“ “ “ Foreign “ .....	24,330
Total exports.....	<u>\$6,622,363</u>

	No. Ves.	Tons.	Men.
Entries of American vessels from Foreign ports.....	346	74,801	3,226
Entries of Foreign vessels from Foreign ports.....	114	22,996	1,102
Total entries.....	<u>460</u>	<u>97,797</u>	<u>4,328</u>
Clearances of American vessels to Foreign ports.....	412	90,544	3,868
Clearances of Foreign vessels to Foreign ports.....	124	28,058	1,302
Total clearances.....	<u>536</u>	<u>118,602</u>	<u>5,170</u>

I desire to call your attention to the propriety of re-constructing the old drawbridge, at the lower end of the city property on the west side of Jones Falls, to Block street, on Fell's Point. It would be a great accommodation as a thoroughfare in that part of the city, and I think it is worthy of your consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELIJAH STANSBURY, *Mayor.*

The communication of the Mayor, with the documents accompanying it, was referred to the usual committee for distribution.



*Second Branch.*

The Branch met at the appointed hour and was temporarily organized by calling David Taylor, Esq., to the chair.

The following members were then sworn in and took their seats, viz :

John T. Farlow, Fred. L. Shaffer, Joseph J. Stewart, John W. Willson, A. E. Warner, Sr., David Taylor, J. R. Kelso, John Dukehart, Elias Ware, Jr., Wm. A. Hack.

On motion of Mr. Ware, Wm. A. HACK, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Branch.

The per diem of the Clerk of the Branch was fixed at \$5, and that of the Door-keeper at \$2.

Mr. John A. Thompson was then elected Clerk, and Mr. E. R. Sinners, Door-keeper.

The annual communication of the Mayor was received at the hands of his Secretary, V. H. Kalkman, Esq., and ordered to be read.

The communication of the Mayor, with the accompanying documents, was referred to joint special committee for distribution, to the appropriate committees. Adjourned.

We feel it our duty here to say, that we have seldom seen a document of the kind, the tone of which has pleased us more than the above Message of his Honor, Mayor Stansbury. It combines detail with conciseness, and sets forth the condition of the concerns of the body politic with lucidness and force. In the first place he finds causes of thankfulness and gratitude to a Beneficent Providence, and then in a plain straightforward way makes known the prosperous condition of the municipal affairs of the community and proceeds at once to make such suggestions as the necessity of the times requires. Indeed the writer does know that the *Baltimore American*, the leading Whig Journal at that time, spoke of the Message in the highest terms of

praise, and in a like strain of the Register's statement, which we also subjoin.

## REGISTER'S STATEMENT.

The following statement of the financial concerns of the city of Baltimore for the past year, was submitted to the City Council yesterday afternoon :

*Register's Statement of the condition of the City Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1848,—and of the estimated receipts and payments for the year 1849.*

CITY REGISTER'S OFFICE, }  
BALTIMORE, January 19th, 1849. }

*Gentlemen of the First and*

*Second Branches of the City Council.*

In compliance with his duty, the City Register herewith presents his annual statement.

The receipts into the Treasury during the past year were \$925,997.20. The payments amounted to \$963,862.72, including in this sum the balance of \$84,902.14 against the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1847.

The balance to the debit of the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1848, it will be thus seen, was \$37,865.52.

The liabilities with which the present year commences, are these :

For one quarter's interest on Stock Debt for Internal Improvements, due 31st of December, 1848....	\$72,323 23
For one quarter's interest on Stock Debt for other than Court House and Internal Improvements.....	5,845 24
For amount due to Trustees of the Poor, and to the German and Hibernian Societies.....	10,579 59
For amount due to owners of property sold for city taxes.....	4,194 64
For amount due to owners of property sold for paying taxes.....	1,124 28
Amount forwarded.....	<u>\$ 94,066 93</u>

Amount brought forward.....	\$ 94,066 98
For amount due to owners of property taken for paying taxes.....	6,781 30
	<hr/>
	\$100,848 28
Add deficit, as above.....	37,865 52
	<hr/>
	<u>\$138,713 80</u>

The foregoing exhibit shows a condition of the city finances a little improved, in comparison with the last annual statement, and this will be the more notable, when the deficiency in the actual receipts from the levy of 1848 is taken into consideration, arising from the unusual amount of discount allowed by the City Collector for prompt payment, (say \$22,331.66,) as well as the abatements made by the Appeal Tax Court on the basis of that levy, (say \$1,102,769.)

The demands upon the Treasury for the current year are shown by the annexed tables to be as follows :

Balance against the Treasury, existing claims, and requisitions of the several departments, &c.....	\$917,493 63
Estimated receipts.....	416,203 11
	<hr/>
To be provided for by taxes.....	<u>\$501,290 52</u>

I have received from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company \$122,500, in a certificate for twelve hundred and twenty-five shares of the stock of said company, being the amount of dividend declared, and thus paid on the stock held by the city. Of course, this is considered as inappreciable as a part of the revenues for the year.

In making an estimate for the levy of taxes to be provided, it will be seen that it is calculated upon the collection of six-tenths, on a basis of \$77,500,000 of assessable property. It was thought better to take this calculation, for the reason that seven-tenths are seldom if ever collected within the year, and any amount over the smaller proportion is more than lost in the discrepancy between the arrearages of old taxes estimated as collectable and the sum which is actually collected, to say nothing of the many expenditures authorized by ordinances during the session of the Council, and which can never be anticipated by the Register.



As an *index* for the action of the Council, the foregoing table shows that a levy of one hundred and seven and one-half cents on the one hundred dollars will be required to cover the expenditures for the year 1849. As stated heretofore, this calculation, however, is made on the supposition that no reduction of the estimates of the several departments be made, as well as on the basis that no very extraordinary expenditures be authorized.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. GRAVES, *Register*.

*The existing and estimated claims on account of Corporation Expenses; and for other purposes, for the payment of which the receipts from the Direct Tax, is applicable, together with receipts from other sources, as specified, are as follows:*

#### EXISTING CLAIMS.

Due to the Trustees of the Poor, and to the German and Hibernian Societies, for commutation on Foreign Emigrants, for the year 1848.....	\$10,579 59	
Due to owners of property sold for city taxes.....	4,194 64	
Due to owners of property sold for paving taxes.....	1,124 28	
Due to owners of property taken for opening streets.....	6,781 30	
Due quarter's interest, Dec. 31st, 1848, on City Stock, other than for Court House and internal Improvements...	5,845 24	
	<hr/>	\$28,425 05

#### ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR 1849.

For interest on City Stock Debt, other than Court House and Internal Improvements,		
55,421 84 five per cts. }		
343,497 82 six per cts. }		23,380 95
Amount forwarded.....	<hr/>	\$ 51,806 00

Amount brought forward..... \$ 51,806 00

*For service of City Commissioners' and Port Wardens'  
Departments, as per estimate A.*

For deepening and improving the harbor.....	\$25,000 00	
For repairs of paved streets.....	12,000 00	
For repairs of unpaved streets.....	1,000 00	
For repairs of public wharves.....	1,200 00	
For repairs of bridges.....	2,000 00	
For repairs of sewers.....	1,000 00	
For repairs of fire plugs and cisterns...	1,200 00	
For repairs of pumps.....	8,000 00	
For flag and stepping stones.....	1,500 00	
For paving and re-paving cross streets,	30,000 00	
For erection of new fire plugs.....	1,500 00	
For erection and removal of lamps.....	1,000 00	
For City's proportion of re-paving streets.....	5,000 00	
For purchase of oak plank.....	1,200 00	
For erection of Belle-Air market house		
—balance due.....	3,294 11	
	<hr/>	\$94,894 11

*For service of Health Department, as per estimate B.*

For Health Department, proper.....	\$ 1,500 00	
For removal of nuisances.....	1,000 00	
For cleaning streets.....	10,000 00	
For new small pox hospital.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$15,000 00

*For General Expenditures.*

For diary account of City Council... ..	\$ 6,000 00	
For watching and lighting the city... ..	75,000 00	
For salaries of city officers.....	40,000 00	
For printing, stationery and incidentals	2,600 00	
For editors of newspapers.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	\$124,100 00
Amount forwarded.....		<hr/> \$285,800 11

Amount brought forward.....	\$285,800 11
For ground rent on city property.....	1,807 11
For water rent, Centre fountain.....	450 00
For water rent, Centre, Hanover and Lexington markets, and City Hall...	110 00
For water rent, extra plug at Lexington market, due 1st May, 1848, and repairs at Charles street spring, 1845,	25 00
For fuel for City Hall.....	300 00
For interest to estate of Wm. McDonald	90 00
For widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of the city.....	500 00
For annual appropriations to fire com- panies.....	8,500 00
For expense of corporate election.....	220 00
For insurance on city property.....	200 00
For general dispensary for taking care of lost children.....	75 00
For Southen dispensary.....	400 00
For Eastern " .....	400 00
For general " .....	400 00
For keeping in repair the town clock and alarm bell.....	95 00
For support of insane poor at Mary- land and Mount Hope Hospitals.....	2,500 00
For incidentals, Mayor's office.....	250 00
For incidentals, Police office.....	130 00
For incidentals, City Commissioners' office.....	100 00
For incidentals, Appeal Tax Court office.....	100 00
For incidentals, City Collector's office,	600 00
For incidentals, springs and public walk.....	40 00
For third annual instalment and inter- ests on Belle-Air market loan.....	5,875 00
	<hr/> \$ 23,167 11
Amount forwarded.....	<hr/> \$308,967 22



Amount brought forward.....	\$308,967 22
For paving, &c., at Union Square, as per Ordinance No. 22, of 1847.....	3,900 00
For paving in front of city property....	2,000 00
For iron bridge at Fayette street.....	7,000 00
For steam tug—balance due.....	3,000 00
For payment to J. & S. Canby, as per Ordinance No. 32, of 1844.....	2,500 00
For discount on taxes for prompt pay- ment, as per estimate of City Col- lector.....	13,000 00
For excess of receipts over payments, on account of internal improvements	27,316 34
For excess of receipts over payments, on account of County Court.....	1,914 34
For excess of receipts over payments, on account of public schools.....	2,415 12
For excess of receipts over payments, on account of highways and bridges,	456 49
For balance against the City Treasury, December 31st, 1848.....	37,965 52
	<hr/> \$101,467 81
	<hr/> \$410,435 03

## ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

For arrears of direct tax, as per esti- mate of City Collector.....	\$79,296 93
For commissions on paving tax.....	3,000 00
For interest on arrears of taxes.....	4,000 00
For fines from city officers.....	300 00
For fines in general.....	75 00
For licenses for theatrical performances	1,500 00
For licenses granted by the city.....	20,700 00
For tonnage and wharfage, exclusive of per centage to harbor masters.....	19,500 00
For market rents.....	17,500 00
Amount forwarded.....	<hr/> \$145,871 93

Amount brought forward.....	\$145,871 93	
For market rents, new Belair market	500 00	
For quarantine revenue.....	1,800 00	
For licenses granted by the State to ordinary keepers.....	12,600 00	
For dividends on turnpike road stocks,	480 00	
For fines and forfeitures from the Sheriff.....	800 00	
For city seals.....	300 00	
For rent lower end of Bowly's wharf...	300 00	
For sale of stalls in new Belair market	3,600 00	
For establishing boundaries.....	30 00	
For hire of mud machines.....	2,462 75	
For permits of vaults and areas.....	190 00	
For storage of gunpowder.....	500 00	
For sale of manure, &c., &c., as per statement of Board of Health, B.....	117 00	
For excess of payments over receipts on account of City Poor.....	214 93	
For excess of payments over receipts on account of City Court.....	714 87	
	<hr/>	\$170,481 48

## DIRECT TAX.

For payment of estimated expenditures for the several departments, as above specified.....	\$410,435 03	
From receipts from various sources, as above.....	170,481 53	
	<hr/>	
Amount required from direct tax for 1849.....		\$239,953 50

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

For one quarter's interest on City Stock debt for Internal Improvements, due 31st of December, 1848.....	\$72,323 23	
	<hr/>	
Amount forwarded.....	\$72,323 23	

Amount brought forward.....	\$72,823 23	
For one year's interest on \$1,113,215.30 6 per cent. and \$850,000 5 per cent.		
Internal Improvement stock.....	289,292 92	
	<hr/>	\$361,616 15
Estimated receipts from arrears of In- ternal Improvements tax.....	\$149,499 76	
Interest on account of railroad orders not funded.....	700 00	
Due from City Treasury—excess of re- ceipts over payments.....	27,316 34	
	<hr/>	177,516 10
Amount required from Internal Improvement tax for 1849.....		<u><u>\$184,100 05</u></u>

## CITY COURT.

Due on account of expenses of City Court.....	\$6,261 28	
Estimated expenses of City Court for 1849, including salaries of Associate Judges.....	18,500 00	
Due City Treasury for excess of pay- ments over receipts.....	714 87	
	<hr/>	\$25,476 15
Estimated receipts from arrears of City Court Tax.....		<hr/> 7,501 13
Amount required from City Court Tax for 1849 .....		<u><u>\$17,975 02</u></u>

## COUNTY COURT.

Due on account of expenses of Balti- more County Court, and Judges and Clerks of Elections.....	\$7,948 50	
Amount forwarded.....	<hr/> \$7,948 50	

Amount brought forward.....	\$7,948 50	
Estimated City's proportion of the ex- penses of Baltimore County Court for 1849.....	5,800 00	
Estimated City's proportion of expenses of Orphan's Court.....	2,400 00	
Due on account of criminal cases re- moved to Anne Arundel County Court	200 00	
For Sinking Fund and interest on Court House Stock Debt .....	3,281 25	
Estimated expenses of repairs of Court House, keeper's salary, fuel, &c.....	1,202 50	
Estimated expenses of the Jail, exclu- sive of fees, &c.....	5,000 00	
Estimated expenses of Coroner's In- quests.....	800 00	
Estimated expenses of State Elections..	420 00	
Estimated expenses of Colonization Tax	1,970 00	
For Register, per ordinance.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$20,112 25
Estimated receipts from arrears from tax for County Court.....	9,239 32	
Due from City Treasury for excess of receipts over payments.....	1,914 34	
	<hr/>	11,153 66
Amount required from County Court Tax for 1849...		<hr/> <hr/> \$17,958 59

## HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Estimated amount required for the re- pairs of Highways and Bridges with- out the limits of direct taxation.....		\$3,000 00
Estimated receipts from arrears of taxes	\$1,781 44	
Due from City Treasury for excess of receipts over payments.....	456 49	
	<hr/>	2,237 93
Amount required from Highways and Bridges tax for 1849 .....		<hr/> <hr/> \$762 07

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Estimated salaries of teachers.....	\$36,500 00	
Estimated rent and ground rent.....	2,600 00	
Estimated books and stationery.....	8,000 00	
Estimated bills outstanding.....	6,000 00	
Estimated general and school incidentals	6,000 00	
Bills payable, notes to Firemen's Insur-		
ance Company.....	8,636 17	
Salaries of Secretary and Treasurer.....	900 00	
	<hr/>	68,636 17
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	1,882 98	
Estimated fees for tuition.....	19,000 00	
Estimated City's part of State School		
Fund.....	5,504 09	
Estimated arrears from School Tax.....	14,433 21	
Due from City Treasury for excess of		
receipts over payments.....	2,415 12	
	<hr/>	43,235 40
Amount required from School Tax for 1849.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$25,400 77

## CITY POOR.

Estimated City's proportion of expenses		
of Alms House, as per report of Trus-		
tees .....	\$19,102 90	
Due City Treasury for excess of pay-		
ments over receipts.....	214 98	
	<hr/>	\$19,317 88
Estimated receipts from arrears of City Poor Tax...		4,177 36
Amount required from Poor Tax for 1849.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$15,140 52

## RECAPITULATION.

For existing claims against the City and	
expenses per estimate, including bal-	
ance against the City Treasury, Dec.	
31, 1848.....	\$410,435 03
Amount forwarded.....	<hr/> \$410,435 03

Amount brought forward.....	\$410,435 03	
For expenses of Internal Improve- ments .....	361,615 15	
For City Court.....	25,476 15	
For County Court.....	29,112 25	
For Highways* and Bridges.....	3,000 00	
For Public Schools.....	68,636 17	
For City Poor.....	19,318 88	
	<hr/>	917,593 63
From licenses, market rents, &c.....	170,481 53	
From arrears Internal Improvement Tax, &c.....	177,516 10	
From arrears City Court Tax, &c.....	7,501 13	
From arrears County Court Tax, &c...	11,153 66	
From arrears Highways and Bridges Tax, &c.....	2,237 93	
From arrears Public School Tax, &c...	43,235 40	
From arrears City Poor Tax.....	4,177 36	
	<hr/>	416,303 11
Amount of taxes required for the year 1849....	.....	<hr/> <hr/> \$501,290 52



## CHAPTER XIV.

MEASURES TAKEN TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERINGS OF THE  
POOR AND IN FAVOR OF SEAMEN, &c.

The rigors of stern winter had scarcely begun when the Mayor inaugurated immediate measures for the relief of the suffering poor, as will be seen by the following notice :

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }  
BALTIMORE, January 5, 1849. }

NOTICE.—As it has been customary for our citizens, during a severe season, to concert efficient measure, in their respective wards, for the relief of the suffering poor, and the weather having become very inclement, I would hereby respectfully and earnestly recommend that the citizens meet in their respective wards on *Monday evening next*, the 8th instant, at 7 o'clock, at their usual places of meeting, and appoint committees to collect funds for the above benevolent object.

ELIJAH STANSBURY, *Mayor*.

## COLLECTIONS FOR THE POOR.

The Mayor has issued a card recommending our citizens to assemble in their different wards this evening for the purpose of appointing committees to collect funds to supply the wants of the poor of our city during the present inclement season. The case is urgent and should receive immediate attention.

This appeal was responded to by a call of ward meetings, resulting in the appointing of the following committees:

## RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The following are the names of the ward committees appointed to make collections, &c., as far as ascertained :



*1st Ward.* David Grieves, Jr., E. P. Lupton, E. Horney, W. Abbott, Richard Bishop, Sr., James Bondy, John Garritt, Wm. Colton, Captain John Fry, John Welch, Jr., O. Wood, Wm. Bankard, Dr. Mowell, Wm Dean.

*2d Ward.* James E. Collins, J. McWilliams, Wm. Strobel, Christopher Hergersheimer, Dr. Douglass, Edward Dulin, John Bandel, Joseph Mintz, John Wells and James Mullin, Sr. James E. Collins was appointed Treasurer. The Collecting Committee are requested to proceed at once to the discharge of their duties, and report the result to the Treasurer.

*4th Ward.* Edward G. Starr, Thomas Sullivan, J. H. Millikin, J. F. Hoss, Dr. J. Keene, W. Coath, A. S. Dungan, Captain Trippe, H. Reynolds, W. H. Hiss.

*5th Ward.* Hugh Bolton, Wm. Bailey, A. S. Abell, George Brown, James Flemming, Patrick McKey, H. S. Sanderson, Jas. Lucas, Clement Carter, D. L. Maulsby, J. O McCormick, Wm. Whitelock, J. E. Warner, G. W. King, Daniel King, Daniel Sleeper, William Swain, Joshua Creamer, Jesse Joyce, Samuel Rankin, Mahlon Ely, Joshua Swinney. Thomas Matthews, Treasurer, at whose lumber office the different committees will be expected to meet and report this (Thursday) evening.

*6th Ward.* E. Foreman, R. Betts, H. McElderry, James Allen, J. B. Wheat, W. D. Roberts, S. Kirby, P. Gorsuch, D. E. Thomas, E. Hutton, J. J. Stewart, S. Benjamin, A. R. Blakeney, R. Crawford and J. Mitchell. An adjourned meeting is to be held on Friday in this ward, at Ellis', near the Belair Market.

*10th Ward.* 1st District—Wm. N. Brice and W M. Addison. 2d District—H. Irvin, S. B. Owings, A. Hobbs, W. H. G. Dorsey, G. R. Cinnamond. 3d District—I. Stewart, E. Laroque, P. McLaughlin, Colonel Pickell. 4th District—J. Mitchell, H. Griffin, C. Hogg, S. Hart. 5th District—J. Hulse, J. McColgan. 6th District—F. E. Brennan, W. H. Tarr, E. S. Fryer, W. F. Carey. 7th District—S. Sides, R. Morthland. An adjourned meeting is to be held in this ward on Friday.

*12th Ward.* Jacob Horn, James Getty, Samuel Shaffner, Henry Beamer, Mr. Bensinger, Jr., Charles M. Keyser, L. G. Quinlan, James Barlow, E. Wall, Walter Ball, Wm. Keilholtz, Abner Webb, David Taylor, R. Marley, V. Dushane, John Bingham,

Jacob Smith, Wm. H. Mann, Henry Shirk, James Wilson and Benjamin Price.

*13th Ward.* James L. Maguire, W. A. Hack, J. Norwood, S. Courts, Charles Myers, John Lancaster, Samuel Feast, W. Coulson and L. Stewart.

*16th Ward.* Dr. Raborg, John Coates, Francis Burns, Michael Toner, Joel Wright, J. B. Emery, J. Lockerd.

*18th Ward.* A. H. Durocher, Allen Paine, Matthew Clark, Charles Coyle, C. E. Cook, J. P. Brotherton, J. J. Grindall, Jos. Brown.

*19th Ward.* John Feast, Richard Robinson, Joshua Dryden, John Norwood, Nathaniel Cox, David McGall, John Spicer, Samuel Feast, Henry Kauffman, Caleb Whitmore, Hugh Dunlap, John Lancaster, Samuel McMurray, Charles Myers, Lemuel Stewart, Wm. McCoy.

*20th Ward.* E. G. Penrose, John McClernan, Geo. R. Dodge, John W. Walker, John McPherson, Jas. Lawson, Henry Tiffany, John Loney, Charles Towson, Elisha Carback.

This was followed by a Ball for the relief of the poor, as the following indicates :

#### RELIEF OF THE POOR.

#### *THE GRAND CIVIC AND MILITARY BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR*

Will be held at the

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE,

*On Thursday Evening, 8th of March.*

Every arrangement will be made to render it one of the most brilliant and agreeable Balls ever held in this city.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH—admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

The Executive Committee have the honor to present to the citizens of Baltimore, the following list of Managers :

*Upon the part of the Municipal Authorities :*

Hon. ELIJAH STANSBURY, Jr., Mayor of Baltimore.

The Members of the First and Second Branches of the City Council.

*Upon the part of the Military :*

Major-General Smith and Staff,	Major Archer,
Brigadier-General Leakin,	Captain Hall,
Brigadier-General Dutton,	Captain Harris,
Colonel Hickman,	Captain Kalkman,
Colonel Maguire,	Captain Lilly,
Colonel Anderson,	Captain Marshall,
Colonel Pickell,	Captain Shutt,
Colonel Davies,	Captain Bouldin,
Colonel Bouldin,	Captain McAllister,
Colonel Ninde,	Captain Emmart,
Colonel Thompson,	Captain Thompson,
Colonel Ropes,	Captain Suter,
Lieut.-Col. Miles, U. S. A.	Captain Krien,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson,	Captain Swain,
Lieutenant-Colonel Gill,	Captain Grundy,
Lieutenant-Colonel Spurrier,	Lieutenant Gross,
Lieutenant-Colonel Kane,	Lieutenant Laws,
Lieutenant-Colonel Benzinger,	Lieutenant Egerton,
Lieutenant-Colonel Peters,	Lieutenant Hunt,
Major McPhail, U. S. A.	Lieutenant Spilman,
Major Elterman,	Lieutenant Saunders,
Major Gover,	Lieutenant Davis,
Major Gittings,	Lieutenant Holland,
Major J. J. Turner.	Lieutenant Brown,
Major J. R. Kenly,	Lieutenant Bowers,
Major Watkins,	Lieutenant Hamilton,
Major Gilmor,	Lieutenant Street.
Major Sweeney,	

*Upon the part of the Citizens:*

## FIRST WARD.

J. Mayberry Turner,	John Milholland,
Geo. W. Pappler,	David Grieves, Jr.
John Slater,	E. C. Lupton,
John Muckelroy,	C. C. Phillips,
Wm. Costigan,	Peter Mowell.

## SECOND WARD.

John W. Williams,	Charles F. Maloy,
Jas. E. Collins,	James Flaherty,
Robert M. Spedden,	Hugh A. Cooper,
A. H. Wood,	John E. Stansbury,
Thomas Hamilton,	James Mullen, Sr.
James Beacham,	

## THIRD WARD.

D. W. Hudson,	Chas. Gardiner,
Mitchell B. Fields,	Thomas Donahue,
T. J. Warrington,	John W. Hall,
H. D. McCullough,	Dr. Wm. T. Leonard,
James McNeal,	Henry C. Sultzer.

## FOURTH WARD.

Edward Petherbridge,	J. Higginbotham,
Alfred Perry,	Wm. Claggett,
Dr. J. Cockey,	Wm. E. Hanson,
Dr. J. Keene,	Thomas Sullivan,
J. Carter,	Colonel Wm. Chesnut.

## FIFTH WARD.

Hon. Sol'n Hillen, Jr.	Wm. L. McCauley,
D. L. Maulsby,	Jesse Dashields,
James Lucas,	Patrick Dunn,
Dr. Jno. L. Yeates,	Wm. Bailey,
Hugh Bolton,	David Street.

## SIXTH WARD.

Evan M. Foreman,	Emanuel Stansbury,
Wm. H. Bolton,	H. B. Horton,
Robert Betts,	Wm. D. Roberts,
John Ijams,	Jacob Taylor,
John Bolgiano,	Wm. A. Stuart.

## SEVENTH WARD.

George A. Levering,	James McNabb,
William A. Devere,	John R. Blake,
Thomas Gifford,	Wm. Cunningham,
David Parr,	Wm. E. Beale,
Alex. Tracey,	George Swearer.

## EIGHTH WARD.

Isaac M. Denson,	W. A. A. J. Grubb,
Isaac G. Roberts,	Theophilus Dobler,
R. S. Bowie,	Adam Denmead,
Stephen Fell,	Lawrence E. Brady,
Wm. H. H. Turner,	Marcus Wolf.

## NINTH WARD.

George Reiley,	Wm. Boyd, Baltimore st.
Wm. Prescott Smith,	Wm. Vernetson,
Chas. F. Cloud,	Dr. Morris,
Robert Boyd,	Gaston Leconte,
Robert Wylie,	J. C. Ninde.

## TENTH WARD.

John Neilson,	T. Parkin Scott,
I. Nevitt Steele,	George H. Hickman,
Joseph B. Williams,	Wm. N. Brice,
Luther Manship,	Hon. John P. Kennedy,
Zenos Barnum,	Joseph Simpson.

## ELEVENTH WARD

Hon. Robert M. McLane,	Colonel Mendez I. Cohen,
Thomas Swann,	Wesley Cowles,
Lambert S. Norwood,	Edward V. Ward,
R. C. Barry,	Lemuel W. Gosnell,
Wm. A. Poor,	John Gregg.

## TWELFTH WARD.

Richard Barroll,	Wm. Mann,
Edmund Bull,	Hon. Charles M. Keyser,
George C. Frailey,	Arthur McGreevy,
Daniel McCann,	Wm. O. Welsh,
James Scarf,	Joshua Parker.

## THIRTEENTH WARD.

Wm. P. Pouder,	Edward Boyle,
Wm. H. Smith,	James V. Wagner,
H. Ray Bowie,	Robert Close,
E. O'D. Poor,	Thomas E. Hamilton,
Wm. Pinkney Whyte,	Wm. E. Johnson.

## FOURTEENTH WARD.

Thomas M. Locke,	Randolph B. Latimer,
Nicholas King,	James Dunn,
Dr. Moreau Forrest,	Charles Dougherty,
Thomas Carroll,	James Essender,
Charles McDonald,	J. L. Walsch.

## FIFTEENTH WARD.

R. T. Pennington,	Captain J. K. Swain,
Jno. Fitzpatrick, Jr. of Jno.	Levi Taylor, Jr.
Barney Kinsley,	George Dutton,
Wm. Heckrotte,	Moses Hindes,
Hugh Humphries,	George Spies.

## SIXTEENTH WARD.

Charles Hentz,  
William Reese, Jr.  
Richard C. Green,  
N. Pamphillion,  
Samuel Mass,

Robert Mills,  
James R. Jackson,  
Samuel Burns,  
Thomas C. Wilson,  
John Disney,

## SEVENTEENTH WARD.

L. B. Curley,  
Henry Barton,  
Alex. Gould, Jr.  
Joseph Evans,  
Isaiah Gardner,

Charles A. Leloup,  
Frederick Cook,  
George Rose,  
Dr. Whittaker,  
Amos Reeder.

## EIGHTEENTH WARD.

James D. Marr,  
Charles Coyle,  
Alexander Paul,  
Thomas Lockington,  
Francis Hoover,

Edward Moon,  
Levi Hoge,  
John Hopkins,  
J. Rodgers, Jr.  
K. Bullock.

## NINETEENTH WARD.

Colonel Charles Myers,  
George Suter,  
Wm. A. Hack,  
David Stewart,  
Frederick Woodworth,

George Courtes,  
Wm. Power,  
Richard C. Murray,  
Dr. E. J. Chaisty,  
Louis Servary.

## TWENTIETH WARD.

James Lawson,  
Wm. Edon,  
James J. Lawn,  
Dr. Charles Frick,  
Joseph Kreager,

Thomas Carson,  
Boudinot Loney,  
Bazil Root,  
Thomas Symington,  
John Cook.



## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Col. D. S. Miles,	John McPherson,
Wm. H. Ferguson,	Henry R. Reynolds,
Wm. H. Cole, Jr.	Wm. Henry Steuart,
Colonel Geo. P. Kane,	Wm. A. Boyd,
Sidnor S. Donaldson,	Chas. C. Egerton,
Captain Richard Lilly,	Moses Griest,
Isaac M. Denson,	Samuel Harris.

JOSHUA VANSANT, *Treasurer.*

The Managers are requested to call on JOSHUA VANSANT, Esq., the Treasurer, and procure tickets.

## LIBERAL DONATIONS TO THE POOR.

We have been furnished by the Mayor with the following letters. Such acts of liberality carry with them their own reward, and cannot fail of inciting others to "go and do likewise."

OFFICE BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET CO., }  
BALTIMORE, January 12th, 1849. }

TO ELIJAH STANSBURY, Esq., Mayor,

SIR: I am requested by the Directors of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company to present, through you, sixty cords of wood for the benefit of the poor of this city, with the request that it be distributed by the city missionaries.

The wood is now on the Company's wharf, subject to your order.

Very respectfully,

M. N. FALLS, *President B. S. P. Co.*

BALTIMORE, January 7th, 1849.

ELIJAH STANSBURY, Mayor:

SIR: I am directed, on the part of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, to ask your acceptance of twenty-five cords of wood for the use of the poor of the city. Your order upon John Timmons, at the Depot in President street, will be duly honored for that quantity.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED CRAWFORD, *Agent.*

This humane undertaking on the part of the Mayor was followed by the immediate organization of "The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor," which still exists, proving a blessing to thousands of the indigent.

Mr. Stansbury, ever forward in doing good works, published the following notice :

#### REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The undersigned would call the attention of the citizens of Baltimore to a meeting to be held at Brown's Buildings on the *6th of March, 1849*, at 7 o'clock, to take such measures as may in their opinion tend to elevate the character of that long neglected class of citizens, the American Seamen.

It is expected that many of our prominent citizens will address the meeting.

WATSON G. HAYNES and other seamen will make a statement of facts interesting to the American people.

Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

ELIJAH STANSBURY, *Mayor*.

Moses J. Hinds,	Wm. H. Hope,
George A. Davis,	Samuel Kramer,
Edward Hirney,	Kramer, Mantz & Co.
R. C. Wells,	Kirkland, Chase & Co.
Charles Soran,	Jas. Corner & Sons,
F. Littig Shaffer,	B. Buck & Sons,
Henry V. D. Johns, D. D.	F. W. Brune & Sons,
Wm. Graham & Son,	Butts, Pickrell & Co.
John C. Backus, D. D.	Charles F. Mayer,
F. W. Brune, Jr.	A. B. Wolfe,
Alex. Brown & Sons,	Wm. Wilson & Sons,
J. Harman Brown,	Wm. E. Mahew,
D. H. Lawrence,	Martin & Valette,
S. S. Donaldson,	Wm. S. Plumer.

Ship masters, foremast men, and all who feel interested in elevating the character of American Seamen, are invited.

Rev. Dr. Johns, Rector of Christ's Church; Rev. Dr. Backus, Rev. Dr. Plumer, Charles F. Mayer, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting. Hon. John P. Hale, United States Senator, is expected to be present and participate in the proceedings. Admission free.

The following is an account of the meeting held in accordance to the above call:

#### MEETING IN FAVOR OF SEAMEN IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

A large and interesting meeting of persons favorable to the elevation of the character of seamen in the United States Navy, by the abolishment of corporeal punishment and of the liquor rations, was held in the saloon of Brown's Lyre Building, on Tuesday night. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

*President:* Mayor Stansbury.

*Vice-Presidents:* Geo. Brown, Captain Cotrell, G. Broadbent, Wm. Kraft, C. Keener, Charles Soran and S. Kramer.

*Secretary:* Wm. H. Hope.

A letter, signed by a number of the seamen on board the United States ship Ontario, advocating the objects of the meeting was read by the Secretary.

Mr. W. G. Haynes, a seamen, who is devoting his time and energies in the endeavor to obtain the abolishment of flogging in the Navy, then addressed the meeting. Mr. Haynes, who has himself served in the Navy, spoke forcibly and warmly of the great cruelty which is sometimes practised towards seamen on board the Government vessels, principally by the junior and petty officers, and of the bad results which grow out of this tyrannical treatment. He had yet to hear of the first seamen who had been reformed by flogging; on the contrary, the degradation which the infliction of the lash entailed, generally stirred up the worst passions of the man, and made him lost to all the controlling influences of manliness and self-respect. The seaman who had been punished with the "colt" or the "cat" for intemperance, would in many cases resort to the stimulating influence

of drink, as a means of drowning the recollection of his deep degradation.

The advocates of the system of flogging first treated the sailor as if he were less than a man and only to be ruled by those influences of fear and chastisement by which the brute creation are governed, and then argued the necessity of the continuance of the degrading system of corporeal punishment from the very state of affairs which they had been active in producing. As a general rule the vessel in which the most flogging took place was in the worst state of discipline. The speaker also forcibly contended that intemperance, among both officers and men, was the cause of a large majority of the cases of flogging which occurred. Persons would send their sons or relatives who had been wild, or transgressed the bounds of morals or law, into the Navy, as a school of reform, but he thought it the most unlikely place where any reform could be effected. He had seen few men who had been in the Navy any length of time who had not been made confirmed drunkards. This was the almost inevitable effect of the daily liquor rations which were served out to them. Mr. Haynes supported his positions by reading various letters and affidavits from seamen on board different naval vessels.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Dr. Plummer, who spoke eloquently in behalf of the rights of the sailor, and against the present system of flogging; and also by C. Keener, Esq., the latter confining his remarks almost exclusively to the temperance view of the case, and to the propriety of abolishing the liquor rations.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman, the tract distributor, then addressed the meeting, giving the result of his experience and observation whilst serving, in his youth, as a "pressed" seaman in the British Navy. His remarks were deeply interesting, and received much attention.

Mr. S. Kramer presented a series of resolutions approving of the efforts making to elevate the character of the seamen in the Navy, and authorizing the appointment of a committee to take the subject into consideration, and to report at another meeting, to be called by them, the most advisable plan of action for the furtherance of the objects in view.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee: Messrs. S. Kramer, G. Broadbent, C. Keener, A. G. Cole, Captain Cotrell.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Stansbury, though elected as a Democrat, proved himself essentially the Mayor for the people, always coöperating with them in every noble enterprise, as the following indicates:

#### YORK AND CUMBERLAND RAILROAD.

A meeting of the citizens of Baltimore favorable to the extension of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to Harrisburg, by the immediate construction of the York and Cumberland Railroad, was held last evening in the large saloon of Brown's Buildings, Baltimore street. The room was filled before the hour announced for the commencement of the meeting, and the proceedings and spirit manifested throughout evinced a determination to consummate an undertaking fraught with vitality to the interests and trade of Baltimore.

The meeting was called to order by General C. O'Donnell, who moved that his Honor, the Mayor, be called to the Chair, which motion prevailed, and ELIJAH STANSBURY,, Esq., accordingly presided.

George M. Gill, Esq., then proposed the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents, who were unanimously elected:

Gen. C. O'Donnell,	John Q. Hewlett,
Johns Hopkins,	David S. Wilson,
Wm. A. Hack,	Israel Griffith,
William Bose,	John S. Gittings,
William Heald,	O. C. Tiffany,
Robert Wylie,	Wm. H. Collins,
C. Brooks,	Samuel G. Wyman,
D. B. Banks,	Thos. Wilson,
James Beatty,	Henry Tiffany,
S. Owings Hoffman,	Samuel Barnes,
Wm. E. Mayhew,	J. Hanson Thomas,

John M. Gordon,  
 Wm. G. Harrison,  
 James H. Wilson,  
 Wm. D. Miller,  
 Josias Pennington,  
 Thos. C. Jenkins,  
 Henry Riemen,  
 Isaac Munroe,  
 J. I. Cohen,  
 David Stuart,  
 Henry Shirk,  
 Thomas Kelso,  
 Thomas J. Carson,  
 Samuel Ready,

James Frazier,  
 F. W. Brune,  
 Thomas Whitridge,  
 G. R. Gaither,  
 John P. Kennedy,  
 Samuel Riggs,  
 G. Av. Spreckelsen,  
 Jos. W. Patterson,  
 Hugh Jenkins,  
 Gilbert Cassard,  
 Hugh McElderry,  
 Harry F. Turner,  
 John Fitzpatrick,  
 James Williams.

On motion of Neilson Poe, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed Secretaries :

J. H. Carter,  
 Enoch Pratt,  
 Patrick H. Sullivan,

Benj. C. Presstman,  
 Joseph C. Manning,  
 Charles Soran.

The meeting being fully organized, the Chairman, with some appropriate remarks, introduced General Thomas C. Hambly, of Pennsylvania, the President of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company, who addressed the meeting at some length, advocating in the most forcible manner, and with the most convincing arguments, the necessity, for the prosperity and trade of Baltimore, of the connection of the two roads, sought to be accomplished by the present movement.

After General Hambly had concluded, James H. Carter, Esq., offered the following resolution, which he supported in an eloquent manner :

*Resolved*, That the extension of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to Harrisburg, by the immediate construction of the York and Cumberland Railroad, is an enterprise of pressing and imperative necessity, demanded as a measure of *self defence* and prompted by every just consideration of individual and private interest, as well as by the most obvious motives of enlightened public policy.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Christian Keener, Esq., then introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and to which he spoke in his peculiar forcible and emphatic manner:

*Resolved*, That the amount of money necessary to construct the York and Cumberland Railroad, being a sum much less than the present city tax for a *single year*, can easily be raised—*must* be raised—and *will* be raised; and that, in the opinion of every considerate man who has given the subject the least attention, the investment in the stock of the Company must pay a good interest to the holder, whilst the city will derive an incalculable benefit from the investment, in the security and extension of her trade, and the consequent enhancement in the value of her property.

Johns Hopkins, Esq., made a motion that the meeting pass from *speaking* to *acting*, and that the books for subscription to stock in the proposed Road be opened and presented to every man in the room; which was accordingly done, and resulted in an additional subscription to the amount already subscribed of one thousand three hundred and seventy-four shares.

Whilst the subscription books were being circulated, Thomas Wilson, Esq., rose, and after some remarks on the necessity of immediate action, stated his willingness to head a list of one hundred subscribers for one hundred shares each, on condition that the proposed number could be obtained. Five other gentlemen promptly announced their readiness to join in this subscription, making the total amount, positive and conditional, subscribed at the meeting about two thousand shares.

On motion of J. H. Carter, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That an EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY gentlemen be appointed by this meeting, to act in conjunction with General Thomas C. Hambly, the President of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company, and George M. Gill, Adam Denmead and Wm. B. Duvall, Esqs., Directors in said Company: That said Committee, in connection with the gentlemen named, be charged with the duty of procuring the necessary subscriptions to the Stock of the Company, and that they have full power to adopt such measures, and employ such agencies and means as they may deem best calculated to insure the success of the enterprise, and report the result of their proceedings to a meeting



of the Stockholders, to be convened by them for that purpose: And that said Committee consist of the following gentlemen:

Gen. C. O'Donnell,	J. H. Carter,
Johns Hopkins,	George Bartlett,
Henry Tiffany,	John Glenn,
Thomas Wilson,	George W. Cox,
Benj. Deford,	John M. Orem,
Aug. J. Albert,	Wm. D. Miller,
Joseph W. Jenkins,	Henry Shirk,
Enoch Pratt,	G. Av. Spreckelsen,
P. H. Sullivan,	James Tyson,
Zenos Barnum,	Geo. W. Norris,

with power to fill vacancies, add to their number, and appoint sub-committees to act under their direction.

George W. Norris, Esq., submitted the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting, and of the citizens of Baltimore generally, are eminently due to General THOMAS C. HAMBLBY, for the energy, zeal and perseverance which he has exhibited, under the most depressing and discouraging circumstances, in bringing to the notice of the citizens, keeping before them, and pressing on their attention, the important subject of the York and Cumberland Railroad.

The following resolution, offered by George M. Gill, Esq., was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several daily papers of the city.

The meeting then adjourned.

[The gentlemen named above as composing the Executive Committee are requested to meet at Barnum's Hotel, this evening, at half past seven o'clock.]

*From the Baltimore American.*

#### MUNICIPAL COURTESIES.

Monsieur Vattermare, the originator and zealous advocate of the system of national interchanges, was in our city a few days since, and in company with several gentlemen called on Mayor

Stansbury, at the City Hall, and on behalf of the city of Paris presented to the city of Baltimore a collection of volumes and pamphlets; the most of which contain the laws by which the internal government of Paris is regulated; together with some valuable statistics and reports of its municipal officers. M. Vattemare, in making the presentation, indulged in a few appropriate remarks in which he stated that to Baltimore must be accorded the honor of having been the first city which responded to his system of national interchanges, two of her former Mayors, Law and Davies, having on different occasions had prepared and forwarded to the city of Paris, copies of the ordinances of the city with the laws of the State relating thereto. The books presented by M. Vattemare are many of them quite large and valuable, and have beautifully stamped with wax on the outer cover the corporate seal of the city of Paris. They will be placed in the city library for reference and preservation.



## CHAPTER XV.

THE APPROVAL OF HIS WISE ADMINISTRATION BY THE  
PRESS—HIS SECOND MESSAGE.

During the administration of Colonel Stansbury, the municipal affairs were conducted with such exact economy and prudence as to win the unqualified approval of all parties. On the 22d of January, 1850, the Baltimore American remarked :

The citizens of Baltimore have met the taxation of the past year with commendable promptitude and universality. During the year the City Collector received for taxes, \$690,017 67, being \$61,452.80 more than during any preceding year. The total value of assessed property at the end of the year was \$80,237,960, being an increase during the year of \$1,985,272.

Regarding a healthy condition of the finances of a city as all important to the success of its Chief Magistrate's administration, the remarks of the American (Whig) are but a deserved compliment.

Progressive improvement of the city is the next consideration, and in reference to which the same paper remarks :

*From the Baltimore American.*

## TUNNELLING OF HARFORD RUN.

The ordinance providing for the tunnelling of Harford run, from Fayette to Lombard streets, has passed both Branches of the City Council, and will, no doubt, receive the approval of the Mayor. The bill appropriates \$2,700 for defraying the expense of the proposed tunnelling. It is intended to tunnel two squares of the run each year, until the whole is completed. The cost of the whole is estimated at \$14,000.

## HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.

The peculiar exemption of this city from the visitation of the Cholera during the past year, whilst its ravages were felt in all the other large cities and in almost every State in the Union, is appropriately dwelt upon by the Mayor in his communication. It appears that the total number of deaths in Baltimore, during the year 1849, was 4,576; and of these 3,248 were still-born, or under ten years, or over fifty years—reducing the mortality of those between the ages of ten and fifty years to the comparatively small number of 1,328.

## NEW HOUSES.

The total number of new brick houses of all classes, erected in this city during the past year, is officially stated to be one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. The march of improvement is not confined to any particular section of Baltimore; its presence is visible in every quarter. Neither is it the result of speculative operations, but the fruit of healthful, substantial progress in the development of our admirable natural resources and position. Compared with New York and Philadelphia, the account of new houses in 1849 stands as follows:

New York, new buildings.....	1,495
Philadelphia city and liberties.....	3,000
Baltimore.....	1,894

In speaking of the Register's Summary, the same paper adds:

## REGISTER'S SUMMARY.

We lay before our readers this morning the annual exhibit of the Finances of the City, submitted to the City Council yesterday afternoon by the Register. It is a document that cannot fail to command attention.

It is a remarkable fact that every important measure suggested by Mayor Stansbury was, after due deliberation, adopted by the Council, except one, and the

failure to carry it out by that body, continues to this day to be a subject of regret. We refer to the proposition to buy Colonel Howard's property, to be laid out as a public park. As an evidence of this, we would state that as late as 1871, twenty-two years having elapsed, a proposition has appeared in the different newspapers to buy the *mere remnant* now left for a like purpose. This fact shows the forethought and wisdom of Mayor Stansbury.

#### CITY AFFAIRS—MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

We publish, in another part of this morning's *American*, the Annual Communication of the Mayor to the City Council, which body assembled yesterday afternoon in regular annual session. It is a paper which comes home to the interests of all classes, and will therefore command a very general and attentive perusal.—*Baltimore American*.

#### MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }  
BALTIMORE, January 21st, 1850. }

*To the Members of the First and*

*Second Branches of the City Council.*

GENTLEMEN: Perhaps the representatives of no people on earth who ever assembled together, had more real or just cause for gratitude and thankfulness to Almighty God, not only for blessings which have been received, but for calamities withheld, than have you, and the constituency whom you represent. In uniting with you in this reverential acknowledgment, I feel that it is not with the formality customary upon occasions like the present, but with the most solemn recognition and appreciation of the divine graciousness and mercy.

The year which has just passed will be remembered throughout many portions of the world, as one of pestilence and terror. The Asiatic Cholera, alike dreadful and mysterious, did not exempt

our country from the tribute of death, which it has so rigidly, and with fearful fatality, exacted from mankind. That our constituents, although surrounded by the epidemic, should have escaped a doom which almost seemed inevitable, and which convulsed whole communities, is cause of no ordinary thankfulness and reflection. How far, under divine Providence, the preparations made by authority of the Council, to avert the calamity, had the effect of doing so, is of course beyond the reach of human knowledge. In carrying out the provisions of the Council with untiring promptness and energy, it should not be forgotten, that many of our citizens aided the public authorities with zeal, liberality and efficiency. From whatever cause, however, this mercy was vouchsafed to us as a people, it ought at least to admonish us for the future that no investment pays a more enlarged interest than a judicious application of means for the sanatory protection of the city.

I respectfully invite your attention to the details of the various reports herewith submitted. Without exception, they all exhibit great care, attention and watchful regard for the public interest. A close examination of them will not only repay for the time expended, but give a critical knowledge of the condition and prospects of the city, which cannot be found elsewhere. Such investigation, I am quite sure, you will make; and if united with a comparison of similar documents, submitted within the last quarter of a century, no stronger or more infallible evidence can be had of the increasing responsibilities we mutually incur, in consideration of the immensely increasing interests we have to guard. From the number of houses annually built in Baltimore, dating from the last year or two, it is a fair inference, that there is added to our population yearly double the number of souls that any inland town in the State contains at this time. Such extended interests are not more sacred than lesser ones, but their various ramifications demand a more cautious system of legislative action.

In submitting to your consideration the report of the Board of Health, I cannot withhold an expression of approbation it so eminently merits. At all times, the duty of this Board is one of great responsibility, but during the past year made more so, by

the apprehension of impending peril. The gentlemen who compose the Board met the crisis not only with promptness and ability, but with great economy. There is still remaining a considerable sum of the first appropriation of \$5,000, and the contingent for an equal amount still remains in the Treasury of the city.

During the past year there have been 4,576 deaths in the city, of which 3,248 were either still-born, under ten years of age, or over fifty. The remarks of the Board, in reference to the large number of children, who die in parturition, deserve particular attention.

From the returns of the Vaccine Physicians to the Board, you will observe that there have been 1,923 primary vaccinations, 206 who have been re-vaccinated, making a total of 2,129, and the very incredible number of 9,072, who have refused their services.

If this loathsome disease (the Small Pox) should ever get a fast hold in our city, the refusal to comply with the humane provisions of the authorities would be most terribly and disastrously felt by those who not only neglect, but refuse to accept the protection which seeks them without price. Upon a subject so deeply important to all, this indifference is a public calamity.

I cannot otherwise than press upon your consideration, the suggestion of the Board to make such provisions, as may be necessary, to meet the pestilence, should we be threatened with its presence again. All experience shows how sudden and capricious are its assaults, passing harmlessly over one section of the country, only to revisit it again with increased violence and fatality.

In my former message, I respectfully called your attention to the land attached to the Marine Hospital. The subject is again alluded to by the Board of Health. Further reflection has confirmed my former opinion, that a very moderate outlay for agricultural purposes would very considerably lessen the expenses of the institution, and leave the quarantine fund a revenue to the city.

A defect in the ordinance for cleaning the streets by contract, appears to have given the Board a great deal of annoyance and



trouble. I would respectfully suggest an alteration in conformity with the recommendation of the Board.

A circular from the Board of Health of Philadelphia, to the Board of this city, is herewith presented. It relates to the policy of a joint committee, for the purpose of pressing upon Congress the passage of a law, imposing a tax upon foreigners. I submit the subject to your judgment and action. In taking leave of this report of the Board of Health, I cannot but feel that the corporation and the public owe a deep obligation to the gentlemen composing the Board, for the efficient and faithful manner with which they discharged their most responsible duties, at a season of general alarm and fearful apprehension.

The accompanying report of the Commissioners of Public Schools is full of deep interest, and exhibits the continued prosperity of this noble institution. So much has been said, and so well said upon this subject, that to add more would almost seem a matter of supererogation, but the success which has distinguished the advocates of a general and comprehensive system of education, in our city should not be concealed. Other portions of our State should know and feel the result of our experience and example. In our community this general system, offering light to all, has triumphed over every opposition. It is now without an avowed enemy, and acknowledged as our proudest achievement. No mind can appreciate its blessings; conduct may be destiny, but how much does education influence conduct; it is the vitality of our free institutions, and the unseen but deeply felt power which will perpetuate this Union forever; as it politically enlightens and strengthens, so does it individually add to the happiness and usefulness of every member of society. Education exalts the humble, and dignifies the exalted. It stimulates the poor man to honorable ambition, protects the property of the rich, and the rights of all; it promotes morals, purifies society, and in the advancement of civilization, is only subordinate to religion. A brief time ago, this system was in its infancy, now it is strong in our midst, and gains strength with each day's experience. To an institution bearing such fruit, I hardly deem it necessary to ask your continued fostering care and protection.

The services of the gentlemen who compose the Board, are entirely gratuitous, they have no reward but the conviction of

doing great public good. Their charge is one of profound magnitude and labor, but to them it appears to be a labor of love. It is, however, the duty of the Council to carefully weigh their suggestions, but above all, to make ample provisions for the support of the schools, and thereby protect them against the pecuniary embarrassments with which, I regret to say, they have had at times to contend.

The accompanying report of the City Commissioner gives detailed information of the action of that important branch of the public service. The various resolutions of the Council are specified, noted where carried into effect, and when prevented by uncontrollable impediments, the causes are stated. Among the latter is Resolution No. 19, relating to the tunnelling of Harford run. It appears from the report that proposals were invited and received, but none came within the limits of the appropriation made by the Council for that purpose. This is deeply to be regreted, and I hope will be corrected by ample provision at the present session. The necessity for deepening the bed of the run at certain points, set forth in the report, will add something to the cost. The tunnelling of this run, in my judgment, is a case of public necessity. Our city is disgraced by no similar nuisance, and its completion, it would seem to me, is demanded as an act of public justice. It is equally as dangerous as offensive to our citizens, and the accidents which have occurred are trifling in number to the miraculous escapes which have been made, from its central and open exposure. This view would be ample to require your favorable action, but when we contemplate it as an improvement, the value it will add to the property at the City Block, as well as the surrounding property, and thereby the increase of assessment, sound policy urges its completion. You will find in the report various suggestions which I conceive wise, and to which I most respectfully refer and ask your consideration. Among the most important, is the revision of the ordinance relating to paving and re-paving of streets,—the necessity of a new bridge at Centre street, and also one over Harris' creek at Canton, both of which are in a dilapidated state, and not worth repairing. I would recommend iron bridges.

You will observe that new roofing is required over a portion of Centre and Lexington markets.

By reference to the report of the Port Wardens at the late extra session of the Council, you will find that from the indebtedness unpaid in 1848, there was only remaining on the 1st of April \$6,623.54, in consequence of which the Board were compelled to discontinue their operations in the harbor for the balance of the year, except what was done for private individuals, which amounted to \$7,363.49. From this circumstance, the city dock and many of the public wharves are, by no means, in the condition they should be; but as the whole of the appropriation, which I would recommend to be liberal, will be applicable to the operations in the harbor, by the expiration of the year, I have no doubt, it will be found in a very improved condition.

I have for many years labored under the impression that the duties of the City Commissioners and Port Wardens should not be blended together, and attended to by the same officers. It seems to me there is no similarity between the duties of the two. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of one Port Warden, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the entire operations of the harbor; and of two City Commissioners, to attend to all the duties belonging to that department.

The city might be divided into two districts, the Eastern and Western, making the dividing line Calvert or Charles streets. Such a plan would, in my opinion, very nearly equalize the duties of these officers, and separate two modes of operations, which should never have been united without an increase of officers or salaries. I feel well assured, the alteration referred to would work well. I respectfully invite your attention to the subject.

I herewith transmit the intelligent report of the Visitors of the Jail. The testimony they bear to the capable and efficient services of the Warden, his clerk and deputies, is fully confirmed by public opinion. The report again, in a very elaborate argument and statement of facts, renews the appeal heretofore made to the Council, for an improvement in the present condition of the Jail. I earnestly pressed the subject in my former communication, but so fully have the Visitors covered the whole ground, that I cannot now do better than earnestly refer you to their

report, and strongly recommend your prompt and favorable action. You will be surprised to find, that of the number of commitments, two thousand four hundred and twenty-six, during the past year, five hundred and ninety, or nearly one-fourth, have been for debt. It would be a curious, an interesting investigation, social and political, to ascertain what amount of money was saved to the creditors by these various incarcerations, or what extent of heart-rending misery and calamity they entailed. You have not the power to say, whether this legal control of the liberty of the citizen from such a cause, is consistent or not with our boasted progress of civilization, whether it is absolutely necessary to the public good, or how acceptably this community could dispense with the law of imprisonment for debt; but you have the power to meliorate the condition of the victim during his confinement, and I recommend you to exercise that power. The report informs you that the existing condition of the Jail is unfit for the felon, how much more so then for the man, whose only crime in nine cases out of ten, is misadventure or misfortune. I am in favor of the most rigid economy; it has been the practice of my life, but there are reformations called for at times, which to neglect, is public discredit, and the present condition of the Jail, as set forth in the report, is one of them.

The report of the City Collector, which you herewith receive, affords reasons for just pride and congratulation. In my former message, I took great pleasure in expressing satisfaction at the promptness with which our citizens and the late Collector had mutually discharged their duty. It is again my privilege and gratification to announce, that during the past year the sum of \$690,017.87 has been collected and paid to the Register of the city, being an excess of \$61,452.80 over the past or any previous year. When we take into consideration the fact that the levy of 1849 was seven cents in the \$100 less than in the year 1848, it speaks trumpet-tongued in favor, not only of the patriotism of our citizens, but the zeal, capacity and efficiency with which the present incumbent and the gentlemen connected with this department have discharged their onerous and important duties.

The existing laws regulating various fire companies have exercised a most salutary influence. It is to be hoped, also, that a

returning sense of propriety upon the part of those refractory elements, which more or less surround every company, may have to some extent, influenced a more proper and peaceful course. The ordinances relating to districting the fire companies, I have and shall continue most rigidly to enforce upon every necessary occasion. All other considerations must yield to the security of public peace and quiet; nor do I feel more gratified at any other result, than the general good order which has prevailed throughout the city for the last six months, equal, all things considered, to any period of our corporate history.

Of the firemen proper of Baltimore, no eulogium would be high praise. Their disinterestedness, sacrifices and exposure, at all times and in all weather, for the protection of our citizens, may have a parallel, but if so, is rarely found. The propriety of their conduct and their enthusiasm, stimulate them to acts of devotion and courage, which has never been surpassed in the defence of home and fireside. A class of men who have thus, by their conduct, illustrated and adorned the noblest deeds of chivalry and philanthropy, will, I am sure, always be cherished and appreciated by the people and their representatives. But these very men are equally embarrassed with the public authorities, by another class who seek the excitement and exposure of an alarm of fire, to redress private grievances, or satisfy some revenge of local animosity. They identify themselves with some particular company, hover around it, as the outlaw does the camp of the patriot, and when the glory of the battle is won, tarnish it with some outbreak of violence, discreditable to the city, and disgraceful to themselves.

The records of our tribunals show that these riotous scenes are instigated, to a great extent, by youths who have not reached the age of manhood—a terrible prospect for the future of their lives. Independent of the wrong to themselves and their treason to the public peace, they greatly restrict the incalculable benefit of this most important and indispensable organization for the public good. By compelling the impartial enforcement of every power invested in me, with the potential administration of the law, these transgressors may be induced to cultivate a better feeling by not interrupting the general harmony.



The report of the physician of the Marine Hospital contains the gratifying information, that this valuable institution has supported itself without any expense to the citizens. Since it has been under the charge of the present incumbent, the total number of patients admitted to the institution were two hundred and sixty-three, of which one hundred and forty were cases of Ship Fever, eighty-three of Small Pox, and two of Yellow Fever. Of these most malignant and other diseases, two hundred and fifty-one were cured, and only twelve died, an evidence of successful practice, which perhaps cannot be found in any similar institution in the country. The Resident Physician in the discharge of his quarantine duty, has boarded five hundred and twenty schooners, two hundred and forty-one brigs, one hundred and ninety-five barques and ships, making the whole number nine hundred and fifty-six, besides collecting and paying over to the Register \$1,207, making the whole revenue \$4,316. A simple enumeration of the duties performed, is the best commentary upon the faithfulness with which this officer has acquitted himself of the obligations he owes to the public.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Alms House exhibits fully and satisfactorily the condition of that institution. Notwithstanding a fatal disease, Asiatic Cholera, prevailed at the same a portion of the summer of 1849, and as a consequence, involving much extra expense, the cost of supporting the institution appears to be less than the average sum required for that purpose.

The levy for the Alms House for the current year must be increased beyond the sum generally required, in consequence of the inoperation of the Act of Maryland in relation to the arrival of foreign passengers at the port of Baltimore, for the better understanding of which, I respectfully refer you to the annual report of the trustees.

The report of the Trustees shows that the gentlemen who compose the Board are fully equal, in every respect, to the very high and responsible duties with which they are entrusted. The institution has never been under more successful management, and the devotion of all connected with it, deserves public commendation.

The report of the Appeal Tax Court shows a corrected assessment for city purposes, for the years 1847, 1848, 1849 and 1850, the present year, being \$80,237,960, and an increase of \$1,985,372 over the last, as an additional basis of taxation. It also exhibits the continued prosperity of the city in the erection of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four brick buildings, three hundred and forty-six of which are exempt from direct taxation.

	Real and personal property liable to direct tax.	Real property exempt from direct tax.	Personal property exempt from direct tax.	Total.
1847.....	\$67,832,077	\$3,820,195	\$427,050	\$72,079,322
1848.....	69,813,922	4,002,035	412,319	74,228,276
1849.....	73,609,596	4,235,038	407,954	78,252,588
1850.....	75,310,808	4,507,038	420,114	80,237,960

The Register of the city will make his report to the Council, in which you will find the financial condition of the city fully and satisfactorily exhibited. If we except prevailing opinions in reference to dividends from works of internal improvements, in which the city has an interest, our monetary affairs, though oppressive now, are far from being discouraging for the future. At this time, however, we have only to look at the rate of taxation, to show the necessity of economy and retrenchment, wherever it can be exercised compatible with the public interest. The following comparison between the years 1848, 1849 and 1850 will be gratifying in the particulars they represent, and in nothing more than the surplus on the 31st of December, 1849, viz: \$36,535.28, against a deficit of the previous year of \$37,865.52—to which may be added the reduced estimate of 50,324.21 for the wants of 1850, below that of 1840.

Amount of receipts from all sources, from January	
1st to December 31st, 1849, inclusive.....	\$819,622 89
Amount of expenditures on all accounts, from January	
1st to December 31st, 1849, inclusive.....	783,087 61
Balance in Treasury December 31st, 1849.....	<u>\$36,535 28</u>



Estimated wants for 1850.....	\$887,717 88
“ receipts for 1850.....	436,751 57
Leaving this amount to be provided for by taxation	<u>\$450,966 31</u>
Amount required 1849.....	\$501,290 52
“ “ 1850.....	450,966 31
Less this amount than for 1849.....	<u>\$50,324 21</u>
Income from tonnage and wharfage, 1848.....	\$23,885 24
“ “ “ “ “ 1849.....	26,002 77
Increase.....	<u>\$2,117 53</u>
Income from market rents, 1848.....	\$18,132 45
“ “ “ “ 1849.....	18,887 13
Increase.....	<u>\$754 68</u>

It is not generally known that on Poppleton's plat, the city reserved and is entitled to one hundred feet of ground directly on the line of the city boundary, for the purpose of making an avenue of that width, to surround or encircle the city from water to water. Indeed, I believe the wharves were located in lines of one hundred feet to correspond with this magnificent plan. Charles street is now being paved up to the line of the city boundary, and York avenue is under contract to the same terminus. I have deemed it prudent to call your attention to this subject, as one of some interest to the future at least. Would it not be prudent to have these lines reëstablished, and thus admonish those who otherwise might erect improvements upon the ground held for the avenue, that if hereafter opened, they would have no redress for any loss sustained? The project contemplated three public avenues—east, north and west. Broadway street would run direct into the eastern portion of the north avenue, and if ever successfully carried out, it would be an ornament to our city, unrivalled in this country—and why should it not be carried out? Improvements in every direction are rapidly approximating to the lines of the city boundary, and all experience has

demonstrated, that such an undertaking, even if at the cost of the property holders themselves, would, in the additional value of their property, most amply repay them. At some future, perhaps distant period, such an avenue and for miles in extent, would be directly through the heart of the city; whilst in our own days its intrinsic claims to command and invite improvement would attract general attention. If we made but the beginning of such an enterprise, which was originated at a very considerable cost, posterity would owe us a debt of no ordinary gratitude. There are perhaps but few cities in the world, of equal size and population, that have so few public squares or open avenues, as our own, where the toiling masses can refresh or enjoy themselves. With these views, I submit the subject to your deliberations, in connection with another that seems to me as worthy of your consideration.

Our city is not only rapidly extending its bounds, but the older parts are becoming more densely populated by the occupation of every spare space with buildings, chiefly as tenements for the laboring classes. As this increases, so must increase the liabilities to disease in a certain degree. Free circulation of air is as necessary to neighborhoods as to individuals, and to both it is also just as requisite as wholesome food for securing good health. It is then in reference to the future, that I would ask your attention to the securing now, while it may be done, some portion of the unoccupied ground, remaining of the estate of the late Colonel Howard, to be laid out as a public park, for the benefit of the thousands of our most useful citizens, whose means and employments do not allow them those recreations in the country, which may be indulged in by those blessed with better circumstances. It was one of the greatest errors of those, who in the earlier age of our city preceded you in municipal legislation, that provision was not then made for open public grounds, which then might have been procured at moderate rates, and which now would have been not only among the highest ornaments of our city, but also among the most useful means conducive to the health of its population.

It is not my intention, gentlemen, to do more than to press the subject upon your attention. If it only lead to the appointment

of a committee, to examine the subject and to make such a report as shall provoke the consideration of the matter by our citizens generally, it will perhaps be as much as may be asked at the present time. Under the present auspicious circumstances, which seem to indicate an early completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, I may, in common with my fellow-citizens, look forward with hopes that hitherto none scarcely dared to indulge in, but which now seem well authorized, that within five or six years at the furthest, we shall be relieved of a large portion of our taxes by the certain income from that noble work. Looking forward to so desirable an event, may we not now be casting about for those improvements in our city, which our over-burdened condition as to taxes has heretofore repressed? I think we may do so safely, and it is under this feeling that your attention is asked to the subject.

If I mistake not, the Council passed several resolutions at the last session, relative to paving Fort avenue leading to Fort McHenry. This avenue was retained by the government in its sale of the confiscated lands through which it passes, and now at times is almost impassable. It is in constant use by the military stationed at the fort; and it would not only be equitable but sound policy for the government to unite with the city and the property holders in the expense of making so judicious an improvement. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of memorializing Congress, in which, I have no doubt, the officers stationed at the fort would unite, for an appropriation to complete an improvement so important, if not necessary, to the interest of the government itself.

By resolution No 88, passed at your last session, provision was made for the sale of certain vacant grounds, known as "Bowers' lot," as also for an appropriation of \$10,000, for the benefit of the "House of Refuge." This act of your body has been most liberally sustained by the citizens, who, to the number of about two hundred and fifty, have subscribed, as I am informed, over \$20,000. This speaks in most unequivocal terms, in behalf of the benevolent object of the institution, as well as of the confidence placed in the managers, that they will press on in the good work in which they have engaged, until another monument shall

be raised by the public spirit and beneficence of our city, that will place her in proud equality with her larger and wealthier neighbors. I have great pleasure in giving the assurance, that the work will be commenced in the spring, provided the General Assembly shall second the recommendation of his Excellency, the Governor, who, in the warmest terms, has pressed the subject upon the special attention of that body, and who, in return, there can be but little doubt, will do justice to the claims of so philanthropic an institution.

By the resolution referred to, it is provided that the proceeds of the sale of the lot shall be applied to the purchase of a suitable site for the proposed buildings, and the balance, if any, after such application, shall pass into the treasury of the city. It has been suggested to me, that as this balance can only be a comparatively small one, it can hardly be felt in defraying the ordinary expenditures of the city, while on the other hand, it will add materially to the amount required for the support of the institution. Judging by the cost of similar institutions in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Rochester, it will require for the walling in of the premises, and the completion of the buildings, something near \$50,000. When it is considered that the amount contributed by our citizens on the first appeal in behalf of a similar institution some years since, upon the failure of the attempt, became in fact, as I am informed, the foundation almost of our present public schools, it would certainly seem as no great or unjust draft upon the treasury, if the whole amount of the proceeds of the sale be appropriated to the use of the "House of Refuge."

The income of the past year from ground rents belonging to the city, was \$7,448.52. I respectfully suggest an inquiry into the policy of disposing of all the property owned by the city, by sale or permanent lease, as the several leases expire, except such as may be thought necessary for the public use. I am inclined to the opinion that it would be good policy. Property has advanced in value and will, no doubt, continue to do so, but whether to an extent that will reimburse for the loss sustained by temporary and limited leases, I conceive exceedingly doubtful. The disposition I have suggested, would at once make all the property available, besides under the control of individual

enterpries would soon add considerably to the amount of assessment, and thus far reduce taxation.

By the provision of an Ordinance, No. 22, passed and approved May 15th, 1847, certain property holders agreed to transfer to the city the ground known as Union Square, in the western part of the city, upon conditions therein specified. One of these was the erection of an ornamental structure over the fountain, from which the water from the spring shall be discharged, within three years from the date of said ordinance. The grant expires in 1850, if this provision of the ordinance is not complied with. It is such a subject of universal regret, that offers heretofore made to the city of a similar description were either refused or neglected, that I earnestly hope this one will receive your favorable action. As I have heretofore intimated, I conceive there is no better protection to the health of our citizens than the ventilation of public squares, and in that result alone, an adequate remuneration would be found for the expense. The cost of such a structure as would be proper to be erected over the fountain, is estimated at \$6,000.

The gentlemen who were appointed at the last session of the Council to revise the ordinances of the city, have performed their duty. They placed them in my possession, and I herewith transmit them to you, for your consideration and action.

A subject to which I would particularly invite your attention, is the intellectual and moral condition and habits of a rapidly increasing class of persons of all ages and sexes, who in the guise of pauperism, infest our public thoroughfares, and by various nefarious practices outrage honesty, decency and humanity. A more deplorable evil, or one better calculated to disseminate the pernicious fruits of idleness and vice, cannot well be conceived of. In European cities these evils have existed for centuries, and are probably to be ascribed to ill government, or a density of population exceeding the nation's capacity to employ or support. In the United States no such cause exists, and therefore effects, so painful and disgusting, can only be attributed to fraud and baseness. These evils, in their enormous depravity, are of very recent appearance, but have already grown to a very frightful degree. A few years ago, and scarcely a beggar was to be seen, the few soliciting alms were generally of an unmistakable character, per-

sons overtaken by misfortune, and to relieve whose necessities it gave the heart pleasure. Now every steamboat landing, every railroad depot, the doors of hotels, the post office, places of amusement, and our most public streets are literally crowded with filthy vagabonds, not unfrequently strong, healthy and able to work, but plainly too lazy even to keep their persons clean.

It cannot have escaped the notice of the most common observer, that many persons of this class, in addition to those who crowd the doors of public places, have recently *located* themselves at particular public points throughout our city, under circumstances particularly disgusting. Women, thinly clad or wretchedly in rags, are seen on cold days exposed to the rain or snow, seated on the ground, or steps, or in corners, with one or two children, or a child at the breast, imploring relief with features of apparent agony. If suffering from disgusting disease or distressing deformity, the deficiency is thrust upon the public view more effectually to create sympathy and win reward. These scenes ought not to be tolerated—they are not the growth of the United States or legitimate offspring of our government or institutions. A beneficent God has kindly blessed our land with abundance. All who desire to work can easily find employment, if not in the cities most certainly in the country; and those who from disease, age, or decrepitude, are *unable* to work, may find a comfortable home at the institution which public beneficence has provided for them. Another portion of this class, and who, if it be possible, are in a more deplorable condition than the adults, are the ragged, dirty children, boys and girls, ranging from five to fifteen years of age, who roam about the city in all directions openly begging, or under pretext of selling matches or other trifles.

From information, upon which reliance may safely be placed, it is to be feared that many of these children are daily driven forth by heartless parents, who, regardless of the injury done the public and their offspring, live in dissipation upon means thus basely acquired. Shocking as it may be to contemplate, there is scarcely a doubt that many of these girls are in daily habits of prostitution, acquiring thereby means which enable their abandoned parents to live idle and dissolute lives—the boys under a



similar influence constantly perpetrate petty thefts, and both grow up a curse to society—the one a courtesan, the other a felon. If every thing within the knowledge of the police and various magistrates in relation to these children were here stated, a fearful amount of startling depravity would have to be detailed. I merely refer you to the subject, assuring you that in no way can the peace, security and moral welfare of the community be more effectually promoted than by the passage of an ordinance making it the imperative duty of the police to arrest and take to the Alms House all vagrants engaged in the debasing and pernicious practices referred to—the aged and decrepid to be properly nursed—the strong and healthy to be made to work—the young to be schooled or bound apprentice to suitable trades.

There has been presented to the city of Baltimore, by Dr. James W. Wynne, the Chairman of the Committee of "The American Medical Association," a report upon public hygiene, which is filled with invaluable statistical information, and with able suggestions and reflections thereon, in reference to the diseases, their causes and preventives, in the different cities of the Union. I have never met with a more intelligent review of the sanatory regulations of the various populous cities and towns, in which our own is embraced, than this work contains. The vast amount of practical information collected can perhaps no where else be found.

In noticing the improvement in the quiet and good order of the city, it would be unjust not to bear testimony to the vigilant, faithful and discreet manner with which the police of the city, night and day, have discharged their duties. I question if there is a city in the world of equal extent, more free from depredations of burglars, thieves and similar outlaws, than Baltimore. An extensive robbery is of rare occurrence, and still more rare when the guilty are not discovered. The expense of our police system is much less than that of any other city of equal population.

I have received the reports of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, which are herewith transmitted.



It occurred to me that it would be interesting to the public to have laid before them a condensed statement of the various branches of industry and business operations within and contiguous to our city during the past year. I was myself surprised in many instances at their extent and increasing magnitude; I likewise contemplated an additional statistical account of the quantity of domestic produce, which sought our market in 1849. To accomplish this I addressed several hundred circulars to gentlemen who could have imparted the information, but from some cause but few answers have been returned. To those from whom I have received information, my thanks are due. I lay the same before you, but very imperfectly, as some of the articles are only inspected at the will of the buyer or seller. It is beyond a doubt, that there is no better market in this country, or perhaps any other, which affords a more abundant quantity or better quality of building materials than ours. From the superior quality of our brick, they are sought for from New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. Nor is it in this quality of the article of building materials alone, that Baltimore excels. In such facilities our city is almost without a rival; and perhaps that cause, in part, may account for the fact, that more buildings have been put up here the past year, than in the Empire city, New York. In our quarries of marble and granite, from the foundation stone to the shingle, in lime, sand and all other materials, we have at hand inexhaustible resources, and to which may be justly added, in every department a class of mechanics of taste and skill, who preëminently know how to use them.

*The following, therefore, is the Statement I have received of the Resources and Products of our City and State,—and amount of Business centering in the City of Baltimore in various Branches of Trade, during the year 1849.*

## VESSELS.

Seventy-nine built in Baltimore.....11,168 tons burden.

## TOBACCO.

Amount inspected in the city of Baltimore, as received from the several State Tobacco Warehouses 45,435 hhds.  
Shipped in same year..... 57,454 “

## COTTON.

The six following factories, to whom I addressed circulars, furnished the following amounts, received and turned out by them.

	Bales rec'd.	Yards turned out
Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Factories.....	1,981	1,034,047
United Manufacturing Company.....	1,000	400,000
Pocahontas Mills.....	2,214	810,770
Powhatan Mills.....	886	1,054,000
Ashland Manufacturing Company.....	1,400	900,000
Warren Factory.....	738	960,000
	<hr/> 8,219	<hr/> 5,158,817

I also addressed circulars to fifteen other Cotton Factories in State, but received no returns from them.

## GRAIN, BACON, &amp;C.

To the following merchants I am indebted for the amount of their receipts and sales in the following articles:

	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.
J. M. Conkey & Co. ....	281,000	288,700	4,100	5,000
A. L. Boggs & Son.....	35,000	15,000	.....	.....
J. & R. Graham.....	16,000	82,000	913	2,877
Frederick Shumaker.....	12,434	7,884	937	1,631
J. J. & F. Turner.....	7,324	12,382	5,967	45,783
Alanson Webb.....	.....	881	.....	2,339
		Bacon, lbs.		Lard, lbs.
Carson, Edes & Co.....		5,491,985		1,218,375
Drakely & Fenton.....		1,816,633		243,329

## WHEAT FLOUR.

	hhds.	bbls.	half bbls.
Amount inspected in the city.....	.....	750,686	27,667

## RYE FLOUR.

Amount inspected in the city.....	.....	8,007	9
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## CORN MEAL.

Amount inspected in the city.....	428	51,772	2,051
	<hr/> 428	<hr/> 810,465	<hr/> 29,727

## CLOVER SEED.

Received 28,000 bushels, average price, \$4.50.....\$126,000

## TIMOTHY SEED.

Received 5,000 bushels, at \$3.....\$15,000

## ANTHRACITE COAL.

Received in the city.....70,000 tons.

## BITUMINOUS COAL.

Received in the city by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-  
road.....71,699 tons.

## AGRICULTURAL LIME.

Exported.....1,000,000 bushels.

## WOOD BURNT LIME.

Received..... 220,000 bushels.

## BRICK.

Amount annually made in the city.....67,000,000 bricks.

## MARBLE AND FREESTONE.

The whole amount quarried, imported and purchased for the Baltimore market in the year 1849, may be set down as follows:

Maryland fine white.....	18,300 cubic feet.
“ large crystal.....	36,700 “ “
Eastern marble.....	5,000 “ “
Italian white.....	4,800 “ “
Freestone of all kinds.....	11,450 “ “

## GRANITE.

Received.....50,000 feet.

## COPPER.

Sales amount in 1849 to.....\$400,000

## PIG IRON.

Amount produced annually in the State, and centering in the city, 55,000 tons, valued at \$1,300,000—from thirty-two Blast Furnaces in the State of Maryland. There are twenty-eight Foundries in the city.

Tons produced annually within the city and its vicinity.....89,000

## CHROME.

Exported.....3,500 tons.

## LUMBER.

Received in the city.....80,000,000 feet.

## HIDES.

Total imported in 1849..... 227,589

“ “ “ 1848..... 186,416

Increase in 1849 over 1848..... 41,173

## COFFEE.

Imported in 1849.....205,945 bags.

## SUGAR.

	hhds.	bbls.
Imported from the West Indies in 1849.....	12,590	5,654

“ “ New Orleans.....	9,851	2,384
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## MOLASSES.

	hhds.	tierces.	bbls.
Imported from the West Indies in 1849...	5,833	499	112

“ “ New Orleans.....	251		11,066
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## SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS—DOMESTIC.

Inspected in 1849.....1,300 hhds. 90,000 bbls.

## PORK.

Inspected from March 1st, 1849, to December 31st,  
1849.....17,139 barrels.

## BEEF.

Inspected from March 1st, 1849, to December 31st,  
1849..... 4,156 barrels.

## CHEESE.

Received 3,500,000 pounds, value.....\$262,500

## BUTTER.

Received 2,969,000 pounds, valued at.....\$405,040

## HOGS.

Received per Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1849..195,665 Hogs.

## BEEF CATTLE.

Weighed at the Cattle Scales.....25,000 head.

## SALTED FISH.

Inspected.....71,041 barrels.

I am indebted to Colonel George P. Kane, Collector of the Port, for the following statement of the foreign commerce of the Port of Baltimore, for the year 1849. It is gratifying to find that it exceeds that of 1848 upwards of two millions of dollars.

Foreign merchandise imported in American vessels...	\$5,255,218
“ “ “ Foreign “ ...	505,941
Total value of imports, year 1849.....	<u>\$5,761,159</u>
Exports of Domestic produce in American vessels.....	\$7,049,725
“ “ “ Foreign “ .....	1,374,401
Exports of Foreign merchandise in American “ .....	121,470
“ “ “ Foreign “ .....	144,084
Total value of exports, year 1849.....	<u>\$8,689,680</u>

	No. Ves.	Tons.	Men.
Entries of American vessels from Foreign ports.....	359	84,620	3,372
Entries of Foreign vessels from Foreign ports.....	137	27,882	1,246
Total entries, year 1849.....	496	112,502	4,618
Clearances of American vessels to Foreign ports.....	461	111,026	4,620
Clearances of Foreign vessels to Foreign ports.....	163	34,523	1,636
Total clearances, year 1849...	624	145,549	6,256

In conclusion, gentlemen, our city has shared the unparalleled prosperity which has distinguished the progress of our common country. If, however, we contemplate our favorable geographical position, so universally conceded, we must admit that valuable time has been lost. No contest ever existed between independent nations, that was marked with more active energy or unceasing enterprise, than has influenced the action of the Atlantic cities, in their efforts to secure the immense and increasing trade of the great west, and thereby coin a destiny which would ultimately make one or the other the commercial depot of the world. For-

unately this rivalry has been a national and a generous one, where no party could be greatly benefitted without conferring some advantage upon all. If adventitious circumstances, great ascendancy in private, and the concentration of foreign capital, has given the lead to other points, we have the comfort to know, that far behind in the start, our progress has been rapidly upward and onward, each succeeding year adding to the wealth, population, power and distinction of our city. In turning then from the past or present to the future, we may reasonably hope, with the continuation of our great works of internal improvements, the developments which they cannot fail to realize, with the shortest and most direct route to the west, the attention of our capitalists must be attracted to this point, thus adding all that is necessary to make Baltimore no common rival to any other city in the Union. It is scarcely necessary to add, how much pleasure it will give me to coöperate with you in any action which will promote the happiness, welfare and prosperity of our common constituency. Respectfully submitted,

ELIJAH STANSBURY, *Mayor.*

#### REGISTER'S STATEMENT.

*Register's Statement of the condition of the City Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1849,—and of the estimated receipts and payments for the year 1850.*

CITY REGISTER'S OFFICE, }  
BALTIMORE, January 21st, 1850. }

*Gentlemen of the First and*

*Second Branches of the City Council.*

In compliance with his duty, as prescribed by Ordinance No. 21 of 1840, the City Register herewith presents his annual statement of the condition of the Treasury.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1849 were \$819,622.89. The payments for the same term were \$783,087.61, including in this amount a balance of \$37,865.52 against the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1848.

By the above figures it will be seen that on the 31st of December, 1849, there appears a balance to the credit of the Treasury of \$36,535.28, which sum, however, is subject to the following liabilities, payable on the first day of January, 1850, viz:

One quarter's interest on City Stock Debt for other than Court House and Internal Improvement accounts.....	\$5,845 24
One quarter's interest on City Stock Debt for Internal Improvements.....	72,323 23
Appropriations unpaid, moneys received on special taxes, &c., as detailed in the accompanying tables	53,958 64
	<hr/>
	\$132,127 11
From which take the above Credit of.....	36 535 28
	<hr/>
	\$95,591 83
	<hr/>

Now, in comparison with the condition of the Treasury at the commencement of the last fiscal year, the figures will stand thus:

Liabilities on the 1st of January, 1849..	\$100,848 28
Add balance to debit of the Treasury,	
31st of December, 2848.....	37,865 52
	<hr/>
	\$138,713 80
Liabilities on 1st of January, 1850, as above.....	95,591 83
	<hr/>
	\$43,121 97
	<hr/>

Although the above sum, (\$43,121.97,) is in fact a deficit, still it shows a much improved state of the finances, owing, among other causes, chiefly to the circumstance that the *net* amount of abatements,—(say \$579,377,) as will be seen by reference to the accompanying report of the Appeal Tax Court, (D,)—is much less than during the year 1848, and of course so far maintaining the basis of the levy of 1849.

The demands upon the Treasury for the year 1850 will be something less than were required for 1849; a result arising from a diminished estimate of many items of expenditure, while the estimated receipts from several sources of revenue are in some degree increased. By a review of the accompanying statement, the amount required to be levied for, will be shown to be as follows:

Existing claims, estimated requisitions of the several Departments, &c.....	\$887,717 88
Estimated receipts.....	436,751 57
	<hr/>
To be provided for by tax.....	\$450 966 31
	<hr/>





As in former years, I have based the foregoing upon the supposition that no appropriations will be made other than those ordinarily required, or which are called for by existing ordinances, as well as upon what I am authorized by the formal requisitions of the several departments to designate as necessary for their service; and secondly, on what past experience in the collection of the taxes has pretty satisfactorily established, viz., that no more than six-tenths of the tax can be safely estimated as collectable during the year for which it was levied. If this rate be exceeded, it is only by a fraction scarcely appreciable in an available calculation.

As the subject is deserving of notice, I may be permitted to say a few words in reference to one item in the foregoing table. The rate marked as required for the internal improvement tax is forty-eight cents, while the amount of the whole requisition within the limits of direct taxation, is ninety-six and three-fourth cents on the one hundred dollars. From a recent public document I learn that the rate of taxation in the following named cities is thus:

New York.....	118.32	on the 100 dollars.
Philadelphia proper.....	156	“ 100 “
Boston.....	65	“ 100 “
Baltimore, 1849.....	93	“ 100 “

In Philadelphia, it is right to state, that the taxes are assessed on real estate only, for city purposes, and in New York, I think, the State tax is included in the above rate.

Now, from the rate of taxation estimated to be required for all purposes, as above, ( $96\frac{3}{4}$  cents,) deduct the rate appropriated to internal improvements, (48 cents,) and it will be seen that for our municipal purposes proper, Baltimore sustains herself by a much less proportionate sum than either of the other named cities. It is with much gratification that our citizens may now look forward to a consumation which, within a very few years, must lead permanently to the abatement of this large item in our annual levy. No one, except the most skeptical, can give a due consideration to the very practical report of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company without arriving at the conclusion that the western terminus of this road may be reached

within from four to six years. With such an event, and the increased revenue which must necessarily be a result of the completion of this great work, our citizens may anticipate an early exemption from a burden which now makes up one-half of the amount of city taxes. With the arrival of that day, Baltimore so relieved and the present system of close restriction in her municipal expenditures continued, she will become one of the most desirable locations for the investment of capital. The reality cannot be far distant. Its foreshadows are already cast before us, and irresistably lead to the most grateful assurances of unexampled vigor, growth and wealth for our favored city.

By reference to the note of the Appeal Tax Court, D, an item is brought under notice, that seems rightfully to be a subject for taxation. To invite your attention to the matter, comes within the required duty of the Register, and it is done with more confidence from the fact, that the subject has been submitted to a legal tribunal, and the city's right sustained. One million of dollars of property in the form of State stocks would be no light addition to the basis of taxation, and proportionately would add something to the relief of the tax-payer. The State taxes the city stock, and she secures the payment by requiring the Register to withhold the amount from the interest payable in July. The difficulty in regard to the city in making her right available, seems to be in her inability to obtain the names of the holders.

I have received from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company eighteen hundred and eleven shares and scrip for one-quarter of a share of their stock, being the dividend for 1849, accruing in that form, on the stock already held by the city, making, with the amount received on same account in 1848, three thousand and thirty-six and one-quarter shares.

In the first item of the annexed statement, there will be noted a very marked difference between the figures of the last and of preceding years. This difference is owing to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to what is generally known as the "tax on foreign passengers." The General Assembly not being in session, the corrective for the invalidity of the existing statute could not then be applied. Measures, however, have been taken to remove the difficulty, which will

restore this item to its former service in the support of the foreign poor, and in aid of the charitable purposes of the German and Hibernian Societies.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. GRAVES, *Register*.

### RECAPITULATION.

For claims against the city and ex-		
penses per estimate.....	\$368,374	50
Expenses of Internal Improvements...	361,616	15
Expenses of City Court.....	26,359	46
Expenses of City Poor.....	21,435	37
Expenses of County Court.....	30,591	25
Expenses of Public Schools.....	76,841	15
Expenses of Highways and Bridges.....	2,500	00
	<hr/>	\$887,717 88
For estimated receipts from various		
sources, including balance in City		
Treasury, December 31st, 1849.....	\$230,634	22
For arrears of Internal Improvement		
Tax.....	134,099	42
For arrears of City Court Tax.....	9,142	96
For arrears of City Poor Tax.....	7,838	74
For arrears of County Court Tax.....	9,924	46
For arrears of Public School Tax.....	43,223	36
For arrears of Highways and Bridges		
Tax.....	1,897	41
	<hr/>	436,751 57
Amount of taxes required in 1850.....	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$450,966 31

Among the established items of expense are the following:

### CITY POOR.

Estimated city's proportion of expenses of Alms	
House, per report of Trustees.....	\$21,435 37
Amount forwarded.....	<hr/>
	\$ 21,435 37

Amount brought forward.....	\$21,435 37	
Estimated receipts from arrears of Poor Tax.....	7,164 80	
Due from City Treasury, excess of re- ceipts over payments.....	673 94	7,838 74
		<hr/>
Amount required from City Poor Tax of 1850.....	\$13,596 63	<hr/>

## CITY COURT.

Due on account of expenses of City Court.....	\$5,759 46	
Estimated expenses of City Court in- cluding salary of Associate Judge....	20,600 00	\$26,359 46
		<hr/>
Estimated arrears of City Court Tax...	7,816 73	
Due from City Treasury, excess of re- ceipts over payments.....	1,326 23	9,142 96
		<hr/>
Amount required from City Court Tax of 1850.....	\$17,216 50	<hr/>

## COUNTY COURT, &amp;c.

Due on account of Baltimore County Court, and Judges and Clerks of Election.....	\$7,770 00	
Estimated city's proportion of expenses of Baltimore County Court for 1850..	5,120 00	
Estimated city's proportion of expenses of Orphan's Court.....	3,500 00	
Due on account of criminal cases re- moved to Anne Arundel County Court	200 00	
Due on account of case of John Price,	1,220 00	
For Interest and Sinking Fund on Court House Stock Debt.....	3,281 25	\$21,091 25
		<hr/>
Amount forwarded.....	\$21,091 25	<hr/>

Amount brought forward.....	\$21,091 25	
Estimated expenses of repairs of Court House, keeper's salary, fuel, &c.....	1,220 00	
Estimated expenses of the Jail, exclusive of fees, &c.....	5,000 00	
Estimated expenses of Coroner's Inquests.....	800 00	
Estimated expenses of State Elections..	420 00	
For Colonization Tax.....	1,960 00	
For Register, per ordinance.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$30,591 25
Estimated receipts from arrears of County Court Tax.....	8,169 48	
Due from City Treasury, excess of receipts over payments.....	1,754 98	
	<hr/>	9,924 46
Amount required from County Tax of 1850.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$20,666 79

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Estimated salaries of teachers.....	\$40,000 00	
Estimated rent and ground rent.....	3,200 00	
Estimated books and stationery.....	8,500 00	
Estimated bills outstanding.....	5,000 00	
Estimated bills payable.....	7,286,17	
Estimated loan for erection of School No. 10.....	5,954 00	
Estimated general and school incidentals	6,000 00	
Salaries of Treasurer and Secretary....	900 00	
Due City Treasury, excess of payments over receipts.....	0 98	
	<hr/>	76,841 15
Balance in hands of School Treasurer..	6,417 36	
Estimated fees of tuition.....	20,000 00	
Estimated City's part of State School Fund.....	5,510 00	
Estimated arrears of School Tax.....	11,296 00	
	<hr/>	\$43,223 36
Amount required from School Tax of 1850.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$33,617 79

## CHAPTER XVI.

COLONEL STANSBURY'S RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC LIFE—  
FLOOD OF 1868.

AT the expiration of his official term, Mayor Stansbury for the third time retired from public to private life, being then in his fifty-ninth year. As already stated, he retired from business in his seventy-second year. And while we entertain a grateful conviction that his wise, firm and patriotic administration has been signally conducive to the present prosperity of Baltimore, we cannot forbear expressing our regret that we have not more men of the same stamp among us in public office. His obedience to the voice of duty and his country, affords proof of the devotedness of his zeal in his country's service and an earnest of the patriotism and success which have characterized his military, civil and public life. He is now, at this time of writing, (1874,) in his eighty-third year, closing the remnant of his well-spent days in his present peaceful abode with his amiable consort, who has been his faithful companion through the journey of life for fifty-six years.

Colonel Stansbury has lived through all the administrations of this Government, up to the present one, the illustrious Washington having finished his first term in the third year of Colonel Stansbury's birth, 1793.



## FLOOD OF 1868.

Having among the leading local events which occurred in Colonel Stansbury's time, referred to the three great floods of 1786, 1817 and 1837, we think it but proper to refer briefly to the one of 1868.

Friday, the 24th of July, 1868, will never be forgotten in Baltimore and vicinity. The flood of 1837 surpassed all before it in destruction of life and property—but the flood of 1868 was still more destructive in every respect. The pen is inadequate to describe the scenes of death and destruction with which our beautiful Monumental City and parts immediately adjacent had been overwhelmed.

There was nothing unusual to herald this untoward event. We had a rain the previous Sabbath night, but it had come almost as gentle as the evening dews. There were occasionally heavy claps of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning; but when they passed over us, the showers descended with a calmness and beauty that fell on the thirsty earth like refreshing slumbers on weary sleepers. But, alas! It was widely different with this terrific flood of the following Friday. It came in the noon of the day, with scarcely a dark cloud in the sky, without a single loud shock of thunder, and scarcely a solitary blaze of lightning. The torrents that descended were heavy and prolonged, but not more so than had been common for years in this latitude. Nothing unusual was anticipated. The writer was engaged preparing an article for a paper which he was then editing, when one of the attachés

came in and said, Jones's Falls was rising rapidly and flooding adjacent streets. He immediately proceeded to the scene, and found Holliday street converted into a turbulent stream some ten feet high, so sudden was the rush and overflowing of the water. An hour or two before that, the busy people on the banks of the Patapsco and Jones's Falls pursued their daily avocations, or rested after their early noon-day meal. They watched the descending rain, thought it was very heavy, spoke to one another of its abundance; that was all! But after that, how changed the quiet scene! The river and Falls both rose at once, without a moment's warning, overflowed their banks, and came rushing down in mighty muddy cataracts, bearing all before them! On, on they swept, and earth, and trees, and houses, and factories, and bridges, and stores, and churches, and public halls soon felt the tremendous shock as they had never felt it before. The resistless flood swept every thing moveable within its reach into the whirling torrent; streets were flooded, the cellars of them all overflowed, stocks of goods of almost all kinds destroyed, and thousands of dollars worth of property borne down to the basin of the Patapsco. Tens of thousands of people were at once thrown into the most appalling consternation ever known among us. The roaring of the floods, the crashing of houses, the shouts and shrieks of the affrighted people, the overflowing of streets, the passage to and fro of boats in unwonted places—above all, and most of all, the shocking loss of human life in the very presence of friends, who were utterly powerless to help them—

had united to present a gloomy picture which the citizens of Baltimore, Howard and Frederick counties, in Maryland, who saw it, will never cease to remember. All around us the devastation was visible. The Baltimore and Ohio, and Northern Central Railroads, had suffered severely. Large embankments for miles in extent, with contiguous trees and rocks, had been swept down by the raging waters on the tracks. Travel and transportation were impeded, and the market house under Maryland Institute, much frequented, was rendered desolate. O, sad indeed were these passing days and nights to many a bereaved heart. No less than fifty persons perished by this flood. The following touching incident, among many others, occurred at Ellicott City, Howard county, Maryland.

#### THE HORRORS INCREASING.

\*\*\* This row of houses numbered fourteen or fifteen, and with the exception of a twelve foot alley, next to Dr. Owings' house, stood close together. They were nearly all of one height, and the roofs quite flat. After the first of these buildings fell, the inmates began to appear on the roof. The house of Dr. Owings was of wood, and it soon floated off its foundation across the alley adjoining, and against the next house, which was of stone. The family consisted of Mrs. Owings and six children, and a colored man and woman, servants. William, the colored man, was seen cutting a hole through the roof with an ax, and soon appeared with the youngest child of the Doctor in his arms. He then helped Mrs. Owings through and the other children, and conveyed them on to the roof of the next house, and seemed to watch over their safety and comfort in this hour of peril, with a devotion that will do honor to his memory so long as those who witnessed his self-sacrificing labor shall live. Everybody is speaking of the bravery and devotion of Dr. Owings' man William, thus thrown in a moment as the only human hand on

which a mother and children could rely in the hour of peril. His efforts were, however, altogether in vain, but he stood manfully by his trust to the last, and nobly yielded up his life without making any effort to seek his own personal safety. With one of the younger children in his arms, he went down with mother and little ones around him in the boiling and raging current. A party of young men stationed on the Patapsco Mills bridge, with ropes, endeavoring to save those who might be able to swim, report having seen Mrs. Owings on the surface of the water, apparently swimming with one hand, and endeavoring to sustain her youngest child with the other, but she soon sank to rise no more, and was carried off in the torrent.

We would here refer to a freak in political life that sometimes will occur amongst the best and most honest of men. In 1848—same year Colonel Stansbury was elected Mayor—Mr. Charles F. Cloud was the successful Democratic nominee for Sheriff; Mr. George P. Kane the Whig rival candidate. In 1871, Mr. George P. Kane was the successful Democratic nominee for same office, having been elected by a very large majority. This only demonstrates the liberal spirit of true Democracy.

Colonel Stansbury, has by the Providence of God, been permitted to see his old and tried friend Joshua Vansant, who held office under the Colonel, elected in 1871 Mayor of Baltimore, and reëlected, 1873.

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NOTE.—On the 5th of October, 1786, there was a great flood, the current of Jones' Falls being met by the tide, the water overflowed the Centre Market space and nearly all the made ground and wharves. John Boyce, Esq., lost his life in attempting to ford the Falls below what was then known as Han-son's, and afterwards as Keller's milldam; all the bridges, which were wooden ones, being carried away, and much property and merchandise lost or damaged. Baltimore street bridge was afterwards rebuilt by Mr. Jacob Small, Sr., of wood, in one arch of a segment of a circle, ninety feet span—the others in the usual way. Population at this time was about 31,000.

On the 9th of August, 1817, the wooden bridges on Bath and Water streets were floated against the stone ones on Gay and Pratt streets, which were considerably injured by the obstructions to the passage of the water, and the Centre market was again overflowed, inflicting much damage.

As a matter of reference we give the following :

NAMES OF PRESIDENTS.	INAUGURATED.	BORN.	DIED.	RIVAL CANDIDATES.
1st George Washington of Va.....	April 30, 1789	1732	1799	Thomas Jefferson.
2d John Adams of Mass.....	March 4, 1797	1735	1826 } 4th July	John Adams, 1st; C. C. Pinckney, 2d term.
3d Thomas Jefferson of Va.....	" 4, 1801	1743	1826 }	Chas. C. Pinckney of S. C.
4th James Madison of Va.....	" 4, 1809	1751	1837	} Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, Wm. H.
5th James Monroe of Va.....	" 4, 1817	1759	1831	Crawford.
6th John Q. Adams of Mass.....	" 4, 1825	1767	1848	John Q. Adams, 1st; Henry Clay, 2d term.
7th Andrew Jackson of Tenn....	" 4, 1829	1767	1845	W. H. Harrison, H. L. White, D. Webster.
8th Martin Van Buren of N. Y....	" 4, 1837	1782	1862	Martin Van Buren.
9th Wm. H. Harrison, Ohio.....	" 4, 1841	1773	1841	
10th John Tyler of Va. Succeeded W. H. Harrison, living but one month after being inau- gurated, having died April 4th, 1841.....				
11th James K. Polk of Tenn.....	.....	1790	1862	H. Clay.
12th Zachary Taylor of La.....	March 4, 1845	1795	1849	Lewis Cass, M. Van Buren.
13th Millard Fillmore of N. Y. Succeeded Z. Taylor, who died July 9th, 1851.....	" 4, 1849	1784	1850	
14th Franklin Pierce of N. H.....	.....	1800	Still living.	Winfield Scott.
15th James Buchanan of Pa.....	March 4, 1853	1804	1869	J. C. Fremont, M. Fillmore.
16th Abraham Lincoln of Ill.....	" 4, 1857	1791	1868	J. Bell, S. A. Douglas, J. C. Breckenridge,
	" 4, 1861	1809	1865	1st; Geo. B. McClellan, 2d term.
17th Andrew Johnson, Tenn. Suc- ceeded President Lincoln. who was assassinated April 14, 1865 .....	.....	1808	Still living.	Horatio Seymour.
18th U. S. Grant of Ill.....	March 4, 1869	1822	"	

## NATIONAL DEBT.

End of Washington's 1st term,	1793,	\$	80,352,630	
" " 2d "	1797,		82,064,479	
" John Adams'	" 1801,		82,038,050	
" Jefferson's 1st "	" 1805,		82,312,150	
" " 2d "	" 1809,		57,023,192	
" Madison's 1st "	" 1813,		59,962,827	} War from '12 to Dec., '14.
" " 2d "	" 1817,		123,491,965	
" James Monroe's 1st "	" 1821,		89,987,427	
" " " 2d "	" 1825,		83,788,432	
" J. Q. Adams'	" 1829,		59,421,413	
" Jackson's 1st "	" 1833,		1,875,312	
" " 2d "	"			
" Van Buren's "	" 1841,		6,488,784	
" Harrison-Tyler's "	" 1845,		17,093,794	
" Polk's "	" 1849,		64,704,593	—Mexican War
" Taylor-Fillmore's "	" 1853,		67,340,620	
" Pierce's "	" 1857,		29,060,306	
" Buchanan's "	" 1861,		90,867,820	
" Lincoln's 1st "	" 1865,		2,682,293,026	
" Johnson's "	" 1869,		2,489,002,480	
" Grant's "	" 1872,		2 200,450,870	

## IMMIGRATION.

Immigration from 1820 to 1860, grand total, 7,855,015; exclusive of African birth and Immigration from Canada—about 9,000,000 in all.

## CHIEF JUSTICES.

John Jay, John Rutledge, Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, Roger B. Taney, Salmon P. Chase, Morrison R. Waite, 1874.



## CHAPTER XVII.

COLONEL STANSBURY'S CONNECTION WITH FREEMASONS,  
ODD FELLOWS AND OTHER SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.

IN early years, having formed a favorable opinion of Freemasonry, he determined to join the order when he reached his majority. In 1814, he made application to Warren Lodge, No. 51, through a friend who was a Mason, and after the customary forms he was unanimously elected and afterwards initiated as an Apprentice Mason, receiving all the explanations, instructions and charges that were necessary. However favorable may have been his opinions, based upon mere speculation, before he identified himself with the Order, yet, his most sanguine expectations were more than realized when he entered the mystic circle. To use his own language: "Such were the grandeur and sublimity of the surroundings, blended with the solemn and imposing forms, that he seemed to have been removed from the ordinary sphere of life to another and a better one." He became a Mason a few weeks before the battle of North Point, receiving the three degrees, viz: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason in eight days, which was regarded as an unusually short time, owing perhaps to the existence of the war. The further he progressed in the Order (as it opens a wide field of some thirty-two degrees) the more the usefulness and beauties of the Order were developed, only increasing his pleasure and admiration as he advanced, passing from Past Master to Mark Master,



Select Master, then to Most Excellent Master, unfolding great beauty and sublimity, displaying harmony blended with ingenuity; advancing still further he applied for and received the degree of "Holy Royal Arch Mason," which latter is generally considered the cap stone of Ancient York Masonry, and that it is only known to Royal Arch Masons that that degree brings to light hidden mysteries that had been buried for thousands of years, and perhaps would never have been known but for that Order; and no one can become the recipient of that degree without being solemnly impressed that the revelation is truly a grand and sublime one. At this point General Freemasonry, seems to stop. The Jews, Gentiles and all persons believing in a God and acknowledging the Holy Bible to be the rule and guide of their faith, and at the same time bearing the tongue of good report—being honest, sober, industrious and faithful, are eligible to receive the foregoing degrees. From thence commences "Christian Masonry." Colonel Stansbury still went forward, applying to Commandary No. 2, Knight Templars for the first "Christian" degree. None can receive this degree unless he be of unblemished character, and believes in the Holy Trinity. After undergoing the usual examination he is received into membership and given the proper explanations and instructions. Colonel Stansbury pronounces this as the most awfully grand and solemn ceremony that could possibly be imagined. At the same time the degree of the Holy Order of St. John at Jerusalem was conferred upon him. The foregoing being all the

degrees that regularly constituted Lodges in Maryland are authorized to confer. Over all the Orders of both Masonry and Odd Fellowship he has had the honor of presiding as Chief Officer. He cherishes for Freemasonry the warmest admiration, regarding it as the noblest temporal institution, in all its moral bearings, ever devised by man. At one time in his long and useful life he belonged to no less than six different secret associations, of the workings of which he acquired a practical knowledge, viz: Masons, Odd Fellows, Druids, Red Men, Sons of Freedom and Sons of Temperance. All of them being beneficial associations, accomplishing a great deal of good by furnishing relief to their members while laboring under affliction; and in case of death protecting their widows and orphans from penury and want. Masonry was always his preference and next to that Odd Fellowship, which latter he concedes extends more relief to its members in a pecuniary point of view. He was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, the first Lodge organized in the country, and continues to this time (1874) much the largest in numbers. He served through all the minor or subordinate offices necessary to make him eligible to higher advancement, having been elected Noble Grand and also Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, I. O. O. F. On occasion of illness, at one time in his life, he was entitled to thirty dollars each week for benefits, and during his membership he had a great deal of affliction, yet to his noble generosity, and we do fervently trust, to his perpetual remembrance, be it ever said he never allowed himself to draw a single cent, feeling that he did not require it,

although he had paid thousands of dollars into the treasury of the different associations before named.

During 1774, 1775, 1776, the State of Maryland had no Governor, but its affairs were managed by a Convention and Council of Safety.

The first Governor of Maryland recognized under "*State Government*," was Thomas Johnson, Esq., who took his seat in 1777. His successors, up to 1791, were as follows:

1779. Thomas Sim Lee,	1788. John Eager Howard,
1782. William Paca,	1791. Geo. Plater.
1785. Wm. Smallwood,	

The first Governor elected after the birth of Mr. Stansbury was Thomas Sim Lee, who assumed his office 1792, followed by the annexed running up to the present year, 1874:

1792. Thomas Sim Lee,	1832. James Thomas,
1794. John H. Stone,	1835. Thomas W. Veazy,
1797. John Henry,	1838. Wm. Grason,
1798. Benjamin Ogle,	1841. Francis Thomas,
1801. John Francis Mercer,	1844. Thomas G. Pratt,
1803. Robert Bowie,	1847. Philip Francis Thomas,
1806. Robert Wright,	1850. E. Lewis Lowe,
1809. Edward Lloyd,	1853. Thos. Watkins Legon,
1811. Robert Bowie,	1856. Thomas H. Hicks,
1812. Levin Winder,	1861. A. W. Bradford,
1815. Chas. Ridgely, of Hampton,	1864. Thos. Swann,
1818. Charles Goldsborough,	1868. Oden Bowie,
1819. Samuel Sprigg,	1872. Wm. Pinkney Whyte,
1822. Samuel Stevens, Jr.,	the present incumbent, elect-
1825. Joseph Kent,	ed U. S. Senator, Jan'y 21st,
1828. Daniel Martin,	1874, by the Legislature, to
1829. Thomas King Carroll,	serve six years, from March
1830. Daniel Martin,	4th, 1875. Succeeded by Hon.
1831. George Howard,	Jas. B. Groome, of Cecil Co.

So that Mr. Stansbury has actually lived under the administration of no less than thirty-four Governors of his native State. John Eager Howard was the first Governor after the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of Maryland in convention. By this it will be seen that Colonel Stansbury has lived under all the gubernatorial administrations as a State government, except five.

On the last day of the year 1796, a law was passed constituting the town a city, and incorporating the inhabitants by the name of "The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore." The preamble to the Act read as follows, viz :

"Whereas, it is found by experience that the *good order, health and safety* of large towns and cities cannot be preserved, nor the evils and accidents to which they are subject avoided or remedied, without an internal power COMPETENT TO ESTABLISH A POLICE AND REGULATIONS, fitted to their particular circumstances, wants and exigencies."

The election for city officers under the charter took place early in 1797, and resulted as follows :

JAMES CALHOUN, Esq., Mayor.

*Members of the First Branch of the City Council.*

- 1st ward—James Carey, Ephraim Robinson.
  - 2d ward—Samuel Owings, Dr. George Buchanan.
  - 3d ward—Zebulon Hollingsworth, James McCannon.
  - 4th ward—Hercules Courtenay, David McMachen.
  - 5th ward—Thomas Hollingsworth, Adam Fonerdon.
  - 6th ward—Baltzer Schaeffer, Peter Frick.
  - 7th ward—James Edwards, Frederick Schaeffer.
  - 8th ward—James Biays, William Trimble.
- Hercules Courtenay was chosen President of this Branch.

*Members of the Second Branch.*

1st ward—William Goodwin.	5th ward—Robert Gilmor.
2d ward—Col. Nicholas Rogers.	6th ward—Richard Lawson.
3d ward—John Merryman.	7th ward—Edward Johnson.
4th ward—Henry Nicolls.	8th ward—Job Smith.

John Merryman was elected the President of this body.

William Gibson, Esq., Clerk of the County, was appointed Treasurer; Richard H. Moale, Esq., Register, and John Hopkins, Esq., Collector—but the duties of Treasurer and Register were soon after united, Mr. Moale, who had been clerk to the Commissioners, filling both offices.

One of the first acts of the Corporation was an expression of approbation, gratitude and good wishes towards General Washington while passing through the city, homeward, after the expiration of his second presidential term. The address was dated March 14th, 1797, of which the following is a copy:

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.

SIR: To partake of the prosperity arising from your unwearied attention to the welfare of your country; to admire that firmness which has never been disconcerted in the greatest difficulties, and which has acquired vigor in proportion to the exigency; to feel that honorable ascendancy you have obtained in the well founded opinion of your fellow-citizens, by a wise administration, and the exercise of the virtues of a private life, and to suppress our admiration and acknowledgment, would be wanting to our own individual sensation and the just expectations of those we represent.

Permit, therefore, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, amongst the first exercises of their corporate capacity, to gratify themselves and their constituents in the sincere expressions of regret for your retirement; their lively gratitude for your public services; their affectionate attachment to your private character;

their heartfelt farewell to your person and family ; and their unceasing solicitude for your temporal and eternal happiness. In behalf of the corporation of the city of Baltimore.

JAMES CALHOUN, *Mayor*.

To which was returned the following reply :

To the MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

GENTLEMEN : I receive with grateful sensibility the honor of your address.

To me the plaudits of my fellow.citizens for the part I have acted in public life, is the highest reward next to the consciousness of having done my duty to the utmost of my abilities, of which my mind is susceptible ; and I pray you to accept my sincere thanks for the evidence you have now given me, of your approbation of my past services — for those regrets which you have expressed on the occasion of my retirement to private life, and for the affectionate attachment you have declared for my person. Let me reciprocate most cordially, all the good wishes you have been pleased to extend to me and my family, for our temporal and eternal happiness.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The following is a list of the Mayors of Baltimore :

1797. James Calhoun,	1838. Shepard C. Leakin,
1805. Thorowgood Smith,	1840. Samuel Brady,
1808. Edward Johnson,	1842. Sol. Hillen, Jr.,
1817. Geo. Stiles,	1844. James O. Law,
1819. Edward Johnson, elected for unexpired term of Geo. Stiles, deceased.	1846. Jacob G. Davies,
1820. John Montgomery,	1848. Elijah Stansbury,
1823. Edward Johnson,	1852. J. H. T. Jerome,
1825. John Montgomery,	1854. J. Smith Hollins,
1828. Jacob Small,	1856. Samuel Hinks,
1831. William Steuart,	1858. Thomas Swann,
1833. Jesse Hunt,	1860. Geo. Wm. Brown,
1835. Samuel Smith, to serve in place of J. Hunt, resigned,	1862. John Lee Chapman,
1836. Samuel Smith, reelected,	1868. Robert T. Banks,
	1870. Joshua Vansant,
	1874. Joshua Vansant.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

ABOUT THE "GOOD OLDEN TIMES"—PIONEERING FOR A TOWN SITE—BALTIMORE IN EMBRYO—JONES' FALLS A BEAUTIFUL, HARMLESS, MEANDERING BROOK—SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—EPISCOPALIANS—JONESTOWN—THE FIRST NEWSPAPER, &c.

THERE is an inventory of the estate of Abraham Haldman on the records of the Orphan's Court, taken 1666, by Messrs. William Hollis and Joseph Fallen, deputed by the Governor, as Commissary General, for these courts were not established until after the Independence.

It appears that in 1662, the year after the first County Court was held, contracts were made for tobacco deliverable at North Point; that Mr. Abraham Clarke, a shipwright, was amongst the first settlers on the north side of the Patapsco river, and that Mr. Charles Gorsuch of the Society of Friends, took up and patented fifty acres of land on Whetstone Point—it being the practice while there were few competitors, to take up but little waste land, though the purchase money was only four shillings, the quit rent being four shillings per annum, and alienation four shillings sterling per one hundred acres, payable in specie, tobacco or other products.

The next land taken up which lies within the present limits of the city, was the glade or bottom, on each side of the run now called Harford run, the tunnelling of which was commenced during the ad-



ministration of Colonel Stansbury. This land was taken up by Mr. Alex. Mountenay for two hundred acres in the year 1663, and called Mountenay's Neck.

In 1668, Timber Neck, situated between the heads of the middle and north branches of the Patapsco, was patented for John Howard, and in the same year, that tract north of it, upon which the first town of Baltimore was laid out, was granted to Mr. Thomas Cole, for five hundred and fifty acres, and called Cole's Harbor. This tract extended from Mountenay's land, westerly, across the north side of the river, one mile, and northwardly from the river about half a mile, but in the form of a rhomboid, divided into two nearly equal parts by the stream afterwards called Jones' Falls. Copus' Harbor, Long Island Point, Kemp's addition and Parker's Haven on the east; Lunn's lot and Chatsworth on the west; on the south David's Fancy, and on the north Salisbury Plains, Darley Hall and Gallow Barrow were patented for different persons at later periods, and have been added to the town with other tracts since.

It seems that Mr. Cole left an only daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Charles Gorsuch, and they sold and conveyed separately, in 1679 and 1682, the tract called Cole's Harbor to Mr. David Jones, who gave his name to the stream, and is therefore believed to be the first actual settler, having his residence on the north side of it near the head of tide water, and where the stream was intersected by the great eastern road, which lead from the south-west down a drain or gully north-west of the Parish Church lot, and crossing the

Falls by a ford turned north-easterly, in the direction of what is now called French street. Cole's Harbor came into the possession of Mr. James Todd, who was the step-son of Jones, and also the whole or part of Mountenay's Neck, Todd having intermarried with the owner's daughter, as is supposed. Mr. Todd re-surveyed the first tract, and procured a new patent for it, by the name of Todd's Range, in 1696, for five hundred and ten acres; and in 1702, Todd and wife jointly conveyed one hundred and thirty-five and one-half acres of Mountenay's Neck and one hundred and sixty-four and one-half acres of Cole's Harbor to Mr. John Hurst, who was an inn-keeper, and kept an inn at or near Jones'—and the remainder of the latter tract was conveyed to Charles Carroll, Esq., agent of the proprietary.

Immediately after his purchase, Mr. Hurst mortgaged his three hundred acres of the two tracts, to Captain Richard Colegate, one of the County Commissioners, who lived on a creek bearing his name, below the north branch of the Patapsco.

In 1711 Mr. Carroll sold thirty-one acres of his part of Cole's Harbor, with a mill seat, to Mr. Jonathan Hanson, millwright, who erected a mill near the north-west intersection of Holliday and Bath streets.

In 1726 Mr. Edward Fell, a merchant from Lancashire, of the Society of Friends, who had settled on the east side of the falls took an escheat warrant and employed Mr. Richard Gist to survey Cole's Harbor or Todd's Range, and the next year purchased the right to it of John Gorsuch, son of Charles; but the

sons of Mr. Carroll, then lately deceased, entered a caveat, and prevented a new grant.

About one hundred years after the new patent had been granted to Mr. Todd, a very respectable young gentleman of the family of Mr. Jones, came from England to inquire for his ancestors' land, but on learning the above circumstances, gave up all further pursuit.

In 1723 there were five ships in the Patapsco, up for freight for London, to which place the trade was then carried on extensively, but one of which only is said to lay in the Northern Branch, now known as the harbor.

To Mr. John Moale, a merchant from Devonshire, who owned the lands and carried on an extensive business near what is generally known as Spring Gardens, the inhabitants of the neighborhood applied for ground to lay out a town. But he declined. So that what is now known as South Baltimore, would have otherwise been the first settlement, or original site of our now beautiful Monumental City! And "yes," perhaps exclaims some consoled city father, "the inevitable Jones' Falls to the contrary notwithstanding!"

In 1729 an Act was passed by the Legislature entitled "*An Act for erecting a town on the north side of the Patapsco, in Baltimore county, and for laying out into lots, sixty acres of land in and about the place where one John Flemming now lives.*" Flemming was a tenant of Mr. Carroll, and resided in a house then usually called a *Quarter*, standing on the north bank of Uhler's run, near Charles street, and about two hundred feet south of German street. By this Act, which was

similar to that of 1683 and other town Acts, Baltimore was to be a privileged place of landing, loading and selling or exchanging goods. Major Thomas Tolly, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Buckner, Dr. George Walker, Richard Gist, Dr. George Buchanan, and Colonel William Hammond, were appointed Commissioners. These Commissioners were appointed for life, and were directed to purchase by agreement or obtain by valuation of a jury, the above sixty acres of land, being part of Cole's Harbor or Todd's Range, which they were to lay out in the most convenient manner into sixty lots; to be erected into a town to be called *Baltimore Town*, which, as well as the name given to the county, was in compliment to the proprietary.

On the 12th of January, 1730, *new style*, assisted by Mr. Philip Jones, the County Surveyor, the Commissioners, laid off the town, commencing at a point near the north-west intersection of what is now called Pratt and Light streets, and running north-westerly, along or near Uhler's alley, toward the great eastern road and a great gully or drain at or near Sharp street, then across Baltimore street, east of the gully north-easterly with the same road, afterwards called the Church road, (and now McClellan's alley,) to the precipice which overhung the falls, at or near the south-west corner of St. Paul street and St. Paul lane, then with the bank of that stream, southerly and easterly, various courses into the low grounds, ten perches west of Gay street, including the Fish Street Church lot, then due south, along the margin of those low grounds to the bank on the north side of the river,

near the south-east corner of General Smith's house, which formerly stood on the north side of Exchange place, and then by that bank various courses, nearly as Water street runs, westerly and southerly to the first mentioned point; making thus by its original bounds, the form of an ancient lyre, and covering an area of several acres less than that of Greenmount Cemetery. Within, our town was divided by *Long street*, now Baltimore street, running one hundred and thirty-two and three-quarter perches from east to west and four perches wide, intersected at right angles by Calvert street, then not named; fifty-six and a quarter perches from the hill near the falls north, to the river side south, also four perches wide and by *Forrest street*, afterwards called Charles street, eighty-nine and a quarter perches in the same course and three perches wide. There were also six lanes of the width of one perch, since widened and called East, South, Second, Light, Hanover and Belvidere streets, and three lanes of the same width, called Lovely, St. Paul and German lanes. The lots containing about an acre each, and numbered one to sixty, commenced on the north side of Baltimore street, and running westward, returned eastward on the south side. From the small quantity of ground originally taken for the town, and from the difficulty of extending the town in any direction, as it was surrounded by hills, water courses or marshes, it is evident that the Commissioners did not anticipate either its present commerce or population. The expense of extending streets, of building bridges, and of levelling hills and filling marshes, to which their suc-



cessors have been subjected, and which, unfortunately, increased the difficulty of preserving the harbor as improvements advanced and soil was loosened, proving obstacles scarcely ever experienced in any other American city.

It was in this year Mr. Wm. Fell, ship carpenter, brother of Edward, bought of Mr. Lloyd Harris the tract on the Point, called Copus' Harbor, and erected a mansion on Lancaster street.

The Acts of the ensuing session of the Legislature, furnish another evidence of the zeal of the founders of our city. Finding the money appropriated by law three years before, for erecting a parish church, was not employed, they procured the passage of an Act, directing the vestry to purchase a lot for that purpose, and building the church in the town, to be called St. Paul's church. Lot No. 19 was selected, being the most elevated ground on the plat, and part of that on which St. Paul's church now stands. The church was not finished till 1744. Down to the year 1758, we have no knowledge of any other churches for worship here, but of the established churches and of the Society of Friends of which latter it appears a great portion of the first settlers of Baltimore county consisted. It was a short time before the settlement of the county that they first arose, and were now persecuted in England; and from the time of the establishment of the Episcopal church in the province, the right of affirmation and other privileges were extended to them and their meetings; that of worship they and all other Christian sects enjoyed from the first planting of the province. In this vicinity, there were the families of Gorsuch, Giles,

Fell, Hopkins, Mathews, Taylor and others who were Friends, for whom the last mentioned gentleman appropriated grounds near the one mile stone, on the Hartford road, where they erected a meeting house and worshipped many years.

In 1732, a new town of ten acres was laid off into twenty lots, valued at one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco each, on that part of Cole's Harbor which was first improved, east of the Falls, and where Edward Fell kept store; belonging, it is said in the return of the jury, to the orphan children of Richard Colegate, and called in some records *Jones*, but afterwards Jones-town, in compliment to one of the former owners of the land.

This town consisted of three streets, or rather of one street, with three courses corresponding with the meanders of the banks of the Falls, from a great gully at Pitt street, (now East Fayette street,) to the ford at the intersection of the old road where French street commences, and which was afterwards called Front, Short and Jones' street; on the last of which, at the southwest corner of Bridge street, (now Gay,) and the only cross street, stood Mr. Fell's store. In consequence of which the course of the eastern road, instead of passing through French street, was directed into these streets by Bridge street, even before the bridge was built. The conditions of settlement were similar to those of Baltimore town, except that the possessors of lots in this town were to pay the proprietary one penny sterling per lot annually. In 1733, improvements were soon made on the east side of the Falls, by



which, and from the early settlement of Cole, Gorsuch and Jones, it obtained the name of "Old Town." The communication with the first town being obstructed by the passage of the Falls, the fords being the only medium, a bridge was soon erected where Gay street bridge now is, by the respective inhabitants of the towns.

In 1745, the two towns of Baltimore and Jonestown were erected into one town by the name of Baltimore town.

The communication by the bridge, which brought the great eastern road from the ford directly through both parts of the town, gave value to the intermediate grounds, and the whole land and marsh, containing twenty-eight acres in all, were purchased of Mr. Carroll by Mr. Harrison in 1747 for one hundred and sixty pounds sterling! and at the ensuing session an Act of Assembly was passed, by which Gay and Frederick, and part of Water and Second streets were laid off, with eighteen acres of ground. This addition, principally on the west side of the Falls, contained all the fast land between the eastern limit of the first town and the Falls.

Houskeepers were subject to a fine of ten shillings, "if they did not keep *ladders* for extinguishment of fires, or if their *chimneys blazed out at top*"—so the law reads!

In 1748 Messrs. Leonard and Daniel Barnetz, from York, Pennsylvania, erected a brewery on the southwest corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets, lately replaced by stores. These gentlemen, if not the first,

were among the first of the Germans, or the descendants of Germans, whose successive emigration from that state contributed so essentially to aid the original settlers by their capital and industry.

In 1752 John Moale, Esq., son of the former gentleman of that name, sketched a plan or view of the town, which, after corrections by Daniel Bowley, Esq., was published 1816 by Mr. Edward J. Coale, and exhibits the then state of improvements west of the Falls. At that time, (1752,) there were about twenty-five houses, four of which were brick. This year thirty-two acres were added to the town.

In the *Maryland Gazette* of 27th of February is inserted an advertisement for a schoolmaster "of a good sober character, who understands teaching English, Writing and Arithmetic, and who," it is added, "will meet with very good encouragement from the inhabitants of Baltimore town, if well recommended."

In the year 1753 a lottery is advertised "for the purpose of raising four hundred and fifty *pieces of eight*, or dollars, towards building a public wharf;" then follow the names of ten managers—all influential citizens.

1755. The savages, after Braddock's defeat by the French and Indians, had passed forts Cumberland and Frederick, and got within eighty miles of the town, in parties of plunder and murder, causing much alarm.

1765. Thirty-five acres more were added to the town, including the streets called Conway and Barre, after those successful opponents of the "Stamp Act" in the British Parliament. The First Presbyterian

Church was erected this year on East, now Fayette street. It was subsequently, (1790,) pulled down, and another erected in its place, known as the north-west corner of Fayette and North streets. This latter made way for the present United States District Court House, the same congregation having since erected a magnificent church at the corner of Madison street and Park avenue.

1768. A law was passed, authorizing seven commissioners named, "to build a court house and prison on the uppermost part of Calvert street next to Jones' Falls." The former, built of brick and two stories high, with a handsome cupola, stood where the Battle Monument now is, until the present court house had been erected, (1808.) The latter, the prison, was built of stone, two stories high, and stood on the west end of the same lot, adjacent to St. Paul's lane, now street, until the County Jail was built, (1800,) the latter subsequently giving place to the present substantial structure.

1769. The first engine for the extinguishment of fires was procured by general subscription; the organization was known as "The Mechanical Company."—This engine cost two hundred and sixty-four dollars!

1770. St. Peter's Chapel, (Catholic,) was erected on Saratoga street, Messrs. McNabb, Walsh, Stenson, Houk, Hiller, Brown, Whelan with the French immigrants and others having obtained the lot from Mr. Carroll; Rev. Mr. Charles Sewell being the first officiating priest.

1773. About eighty acres of Plowman, Philpot and Fell's lands were added to the town on the east

of Jones' Falls. This year the first "Alms House" was erected on North Howard street, near Madison street. Gay street bridge was rebuilt of wood, and a new one erected on Baltimore street, first of stone, which gave way when finished, and the centres removed, and wood substituted. On Water street, for the first time, another was built of wood; to the last two, (Baltimore and Water streets,) it was necessary to raise causeways from Frederick street across the marsh. August 20, the publication of the first newspaper was commenced by Mr. Wm. Goddard of Rhode Island, under the title of "Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser," from a house in South street, east side, near the corner of Baltimore street. Issued once a week. Until this time, it was usual to take the papers from and send advertisements either to Annapolis or Philadelphia. The importance of the trade and intercourse had already produced the establishment of a line of packets and stages, by head of Elk, to and from Philadelphia, and a coffee-house or hotel was opened at the Point. The grounds between the town and Point, called Philpot's Hill, remained an open common. The hills on which the Cathedral and Hospital are erected, and the grounds west of Green street, were covered with forest trees or small plantations. The first Methodist church was erected in Strawberry alley, yet standing; and the next year, (1774,) another was erected in Lovely lane, now German street. The Baptists partially erected their first church on Front street. The German Lutherans, with the aid of a lottery, erected a church in Fish (now Saratoga) street.

## CHAPTER XIX.

BALTIMORE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY—THE FIRST MEETING OF CONGRESS IN THE TOWN—PREPARING FOR WAR—WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE—ILLUMINATION, &c., &c.

IN the *Maryland Journal* of the 28th of May, 1774, a notice appeared, of which the following is a copy : “On Tuesday last, a few hours after the arrival of an express from Philadelphia, relative to the situation of affairs at Boston, a number of merchants and respectable mechanics of this town met at the Court House, and appointed a committee to correspond with the neighboring colonies, as the exigency of the affairs may make it occasionally necessary.”

The news brought by express had reference to the arrival of Governor Gage with a bill for blocking the port of Boston, and the retreat of Governor Hutchinson from the town to Fort Williams, now Fort Independence.

Committees appointed by the several counties, met at Annapolis on the 22d of June. By them non-importation resolutions were adopted, and others passed, having reference to collections being made for the relief of the Bostonians, and the election of Congressmen. The Congress which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, having adopted similar measures, recommended the appointment of town and county committees throughout the colonies ; and on the 12th of

November a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Baltimore county and town was held at the Court House, and appointed committees, &c.

1775. "Dunlap's Maryland Gazette," weekly, was established. The census of the town was taken this year: number of houses, five hundred and sixty-four; population, five thousand nine hundred and thirty-four. Several members of the German or Dutch Presbyterian Society, attached to the Rev. Wm. Otterbein, form a separate religious society which they distinguish by the name of the "German Evangelical Reformed," purchasing a lot where their present church is, on Conway street. For greater security to the town, a water battery was erected at Whetstone Point, Captain N. Smith commanding the artillery there. Three massive chains of wrought iron, passing through floating blocks, were stretched across the river, leaving a small passage only on the side next to the fort, the channel being protected by sunken vessels. This was after April 19th, when the battle of Lexington took place. Committees of observation were appointed, and companies of minute men formed. Congress had recommended a general fast for the 20th of July, and it was kept here by the various religious societies.

1776. June 5th. Captain Nicholson obtained his commission from Congress, being the first officer in rank in the United States naval service, and soon after took command of the Virginia frigate. October 10th. Captain Wm. Hallock was commissioned, commanding the Lexington, of sixteen guns. Joshua Barney was also commissioned at about the same time.



A census was at this time taken of the Point—population, eight hundred and twenty-one; one hundred and forty-six being heads of families or housekeepers.

July 22d. The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at the Court House, at the heads of the independent companies and several companies of the militia, with the discharge of cannon, and, says the editor of the *Journal*, “with universal acclamations for the prosperity of the United States.” In the evening, the town was illuminated, and an effigy of the king, which had been paraded through the streets, was publicly burned.

Congress assembled in Baltimore on the 26th of December, and occupied Mr. Jacob Fite’s house at the south-east corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, being then the farthest west, and one of the largest structures in town, and was for a long time called “Congress Hall.”

Philadelphia, from whence Congress had adjourned, was rescued by the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, on the same day, and the attack of the British at Princeton, eight days after, so happily planned by General Washington, and so boldly executed by the troops, including a part of the Maryland Line, under his command. The establishment of the new Government was attended by no internal difficulties of importance. Charles Carroll, Esq., Barrister, of Mount Clare, one of the late Convention and Council of Safety, was elected a member of the first Senate of the State, and the town and county respectively re-



turned the delegates who had represented them in the convention. Mr. Carroll, Barrister, was also appointed Chief Justice of the General Court, but did not accept.

1777. In this year died at an advanced age, at his seat in the county, Cornelius Howard, Esq., who laid out that part of the town called Howard's Hill, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom was Colonel John E. Howard, and two daughters.

1778. Count Pulaski's legion of cavalry and infantry, raised partly in this State, was organized here.

It was about this time the following gentlemen arrived and settled in Baltimore: Messrs. Richard Curson, William Patterson, Robert Gilmore, Charles Torrence, Andrew Boyd, Aaron Levinger, Henry Payson, Joseph Williams, Peter Frick, Geo. Reinicker, Michael Diffenderffer, Christopher Raborg, John Leypold, Abraham Sitler, Geo. Heide, John Shultze, Baltzer Schaeffer and others, who by their wealth, credit and enterprise, contributed to revive the business of the place.

1780. Custom House was opened, and Thomas Sollers, Esq., appointed Naval Officer, duly authorized to grant registers for vessels here. Hitherto this had to be done at Annapolis. There appears to have entered in one week in May, one brig. from France, one ship, three brigs and five schooners from the West Indies.

The Legislature also made provision for the defence of the bay, by equipping one large galley, one sloop or schooner, and four large barges, and for recruiting the army, besides calling out twelve hundred militia, vol-

unteers, which force was increased the following year by four galleys and eight barges. The men were to be paid at the rate of fifty cents per day, in real money by the State, which received directly through a proper official the dues in cattle, grain, &c., which were often taken by appraisement at this period. The State provided for its own troops in the Continental army as well as it could, first by new bills of credit to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000, besides the State's quota of Continental, at least \$20,000,000 more, which were redeemed by new bills, called *black* money, at forty for one.

Internal improvements received some aid by the sales of many valuable lots in town, and estates in the neighborhood, confiscated, which were in the first instance to be paid for, one-fifth in specie, and four-fifths in the black money. Even these bills depreciated to six or seven for one, but delays attended the payments, and the *red* money created the next year, for the redemption of the *black*, fell at first to two or three for one, but soon recovered, and sustained its credit, because there was actually a greater amount of property sold, than the sum in circulation. Matthew Ridley, Esq., of the house of Ridley & Pringle, was authorized to borrow, and negotiated a loan in Holland for the use of the State.

In consequence of the purchase of Fotherall's confiscated estate near town, a contest arose for the mill property, which had been sold by his administrators forty years before, and it was decided after ten years litigation, that the fee-simple property so disposed of,

including the old mill on Bath street, should go to the purchasers under the confiscation act.\*

Of the number of fifty-six debtors to British merchants or manufacturers who paid the amount of their debts into the treasury of the State in depreciated money, there were but four or five residents of Baltimore town and county, and these were actuated by feelings which their patriotism inspired, rather than a desire to avoid payment, for the Baltimore merchants generally condemned the measure, and memorialized the Legislature against its adoption. Those few who had not paid before 1776, paid eventually the full amount without the intervention of the courts of justice, to enforce the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

Such were the difficulties attending the transition of one currency to another, that seizures of provisions for the troops were authorized, but which in ordinary times would have been absolutely intolerable; and the rate of the levy which had been fixed in the early part of the year, at one-fourth of the whole valuation of taxable property, was reduced to one and a half per cent., with the option of paying in wheat at seven shillings and sixpence, tobacco at twenty shillings, &c.,

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\* Messrs. Hanson & Walker having procured a leasehold estate, by virtue of the law for appropriating mill seats by valuation, in addition to the fee-simple obtained of Mr. Carroll by the former, sold both in 1740 to Mr. Edw'd Fotterall, a gentleman from Ireland, who imported the materials and erected the first brick house (with freestone corners) in town, being the only dwelling without a hip roof. It was two stories high, and was regarded as something grand in those times. It stood near the north-west intersection of Calvert and Chatham streets. Mr. Fotterall returned to Ireland, where he died, and the next year his administrators sold the mill property to Mr. William Fell, who had just purchased of Mr. William Carter that tract on the Point, adjacent to Copus' Harbor, called Carter's Delight.

and a scale of depreciation for the settlement of private and public contracts was established on equitable principles.

1780. General Lincoln had been obliged to surrender Charleston on the 12th of May, and the three Southern States seemed to have been entirely lost to the Union. General Gates then had command of the Southern army, including the troops from Delaware and Maryland; and notwithstanding the determined valor of these troops, the disasters at Camden and other places where the Maryland line suffered severely, rendered it necessary to recall Major-General Gates, and place the Department under the command of Major-General Nathaniel Green. The new Commander-in-Chief of the Southern army passed through town with General Steuben, November 6th. On the 27th, Mrs. Washington passed through Baltimore to the North and was received with all the honors due that noble lady. The ladies of Baltimore raised contributions for the soldiers going to camp.

Early in 1781 the joyful news of the success at the Cowpens was rendered still more acceptable to the people of Baltimore by the conspicuous part Colonel Howard had in the victory, and for which he was voted by Congress the compliment of a silver medal.

It was in this year Fell's Prospect was first laid off by the commissioners and added to the town on the east, and the eighteen acres of Messrs. Moale and Steiger, lying between Bridge, now Gay, and French streets, for which authority had been given eight years before.

The weight of flour per barrel was this year fixed at the present standard of one hundred and ninety-six pounds net, with some other regulations respecting that staple.

Messrs. John Cornthwait, Gerard Hopkins, George Mathews, John and David Brown and others, of the Society of Friends, who until this year had held their meetings at the house on the Harford road, buy a spacious lot and build a meeting house between Baltimore and Pitt (now Fayette) streets.

1781. September 8th, was fought at Eutaw the last severe battle of the war, where part the Maryland troops, under Colonel Williams, signalized themselves again. It was on the 8th, that General Washington, accompanied by the Count Rochambeau, General Hard, Major-General Baron Viomenil, Brigadier-General Chatelux and General Clinton, passed through town on their way south. On this occasion, the town was illuminated, &c. October 19th. Lord Cornwallis capitulated, and the citizens were soon favored with opportunities, which they joyfully embraced, to offer their congratulations to the Commander-in-chief, the Marquis De Lafayette, and others, who had a share in the glorious event.

December 13th was appointed and kept as a day of general thanksgiving.

1782. At the first session of this year, Colonel Howard laid off part of the tract adjoining his father's first addition and that before made by Mr. Hall, and annexed to the town all the grounds east of the street to which the Colonel gave the name of Eutaw street.

Beyond that, and on the street which he called Lexington street, he laid off a spacious lot for a public market, which was improved and appropriated to that purpose twenty years after. The Colonel appropriated another spacious lot of ground on Baltimore street, west of Eutaw street, for the use of the state, should the General Assembly accept and make it the seat of Government within that period. Though an effort was made to carry the proposition in the House of Delegates at the same session, it was rejected by a vote of twenty to nineteen, and has failed as often as it was proposed, as well during the twenty years limited, as afterwards.

At this period, none of the streets of Baltimore town, except here and there on the sideways, were paved, and the main street especially, from the depth of soil, was actually impassable some parts of the spring and fall seasons from the market house at Gay street to Calvert street. The Town Commissioners were therefore aided in effecting its improvement in this respect, by the Legislature at the November session, creating a Board of special Commissioners, empowered "to direct and superintend the levelling, pitching, paving and repairing the streets and the bridges;" to begin with Baltimore street in part, and then from place to place, as circumstances required. The owners of lots and streets to be paved to pay \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per foot front; on lanes or alleys half price. An auction duty was laid, Major Thomas Yates being appointed "first sole auctioneer;" a tax on public exhibitions, to be licensed by the Commissioners, and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  cents per \$100 on the assessed



property, with an annual lottery towards defraying the expenses. The same law prescribed the extent of porches and cellar doors, the breadth of carriage wheels, and removal of nuisances and obstructions in the streets or harbor.

Mr. Charles Ridgely, of John, and others, at November session, procured the addition to the town of those grounds called Gist's Inspection and Timber Neck, lying south of the former additions and upon the middle branch; and Mr. Benjamin Rogers and others, those which lay between Fell's Prospect and Harris' Creek. These were the last specific additions by Act of Assembly, and the power given to the corporation to admit other grounds by the consent of the owners, being exercised only in one instance, relating to some lots on North Howard street, between Saratoga and Mulberry streets, no change of limits was effected for many years, nor until the population of the precincts had become equal to a third of the town itself.

It was in this year also, that a line of stage coaches was established between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The line was afterwards extended to Alexandria.

The population this year was eight thousand, there being eight places of worship, viz: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Dutch Calvinists, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Friends and Methodists; that is one for each denomination.

The loans obtained abroad, and the payment of gold and silver to the French troops, procured a supply for circulation; and the Bank of North America being opened, paper was superseded altogether.



1783. Hostilities were suspended by Congress, 11th of April, and the joyful news of peace and independence was celebrated on the 21st. At night the town was illuminated. The first Act of the Legislature was to admit the entry of vessels from the British dominions, and British subjects were, for some months, permitted to hold registered shipping.

Directly after the peace, several merchants from other States or other parts of this State settled here, besides a number of European gentlemen. Also a large number of Irish and German redemptioners, a society being formed to aid the Germans not speaking the English language.

On the 16th of May, 1783, Mr. John Hays commenced the publication of the paper entitled "The Maryland Gazette." This paper, with the *Journal*, was chiefly devoted to commerce. The British army having evacuated New York the 20th of November, the Americans entered it on the 25th, and the 11th of December was observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the United States.

In the course of this year, regular lines of "stage coaches" were established to Fredericktown and Annapolis. Colonel Howard commenced his improvements at Belvidere.

In the year 1784, the Roman Catholic congregation having largely increased, the Rev. Charles Sewell settled in Baltimore, and took charge of the church in Saratoga street, which was considerably enlarged.

William Murphy, bookseller, succeeded in establishing a circulating library, south side of Market

(now Baltimore) street, one door east of Calvert street.

Provision was made this year, (1784,) for lighting the streets; and the Town Commissioners were clothed with the authority of Justices, pursuant to law, in accordance with which duty they appointed three constables and fourteen watchmen to guard the town.

The proprietors of ground on Calvert street and in the meadow, then north of the Falls, desirous of extending that street, raised a sum of money to underpin the Court House by three arches. As already stated, the Court House stood where the Battle Monument stands; therefore that point was the northern terminus of the south part of Calvert street. Having obtained permission of the Legislature, the earth to the depth of twenty feet was removed, and arches erected so as to admit of vehicles and pedestrians passing under the building, which was not removed till the present Court House was erected.

A new survey was now ordered to be made of the town, and the inhabitants began to discuss the necessity of a charter.

As the jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America still remained with the Bishop of London, the revolution prevented regular ordinations. The Rev. Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, went to London in order to procure higher orders, but encountered many delays, and did not return till June, 1785.

On Christmas day the first grand conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Baltimore,

when the Rev. Dr. Thomas Coke, superintendent, assisted by other preachers who came with him from England, constituted a new church; and on the presentation of preachers to the number of sixty, the Rev. Francis Asbury was appointed superintendent of the new organization. The next year the society sell the church on Lovely lane and build a new one on Light street.

1785. John O'Donnell, Esq., arrived from Canton in the ship *Pallas*, 9th of August, with a full cargo of China goods, being the first direct importation from that country into this port, the value of which he fully realized here. Regular packets to and from Norfolk, Virginia, were established by Captain Joseph White and others of this place. Mr. Harrison's wharf was extended each side of South street, by Mr. Daniel Bowley, one of his executors, and it thence became known by the name of *Bowley's wharf*. Messrs. Purviance, McClure, Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, William Smith and Jesse Hollingsworth's wharves, and the private wharves generally, with Cheapside, were also extended. Piles, with the machine for driving them, were introduced by the builders of wharves.

The German Calvinists erect a church at the east end of Baltimore street bridge, Rev. Mr. Boehme, pastor.

No companies were yet chartered for insuring vessels and property at sea; but policies prepared by Hercules Courtenay, Esq., were subscribed by merchants and other individuals, to very large amounts.

Similar insurances were afterwards effected on policies prepared by Captain Keeports.

1786. A new theatre, built of wood by Hallam and Henry, near Queen (now Pratt) and Albemarle streets, was opened on the 17th of August. This year, October 5th, occurred a flood, noticed more particularly on page 116.

In 1787 Mr. Oliver Evan's newly invented steam carriage, elevator and hopper boy, were patented by the Assembly, the elevator and hopper boy being generally introduced into the mills about Baltimore.

The Baltimore Fire insurance Company was incorporated, but this was succeeded, four years after, by another company called the "Maryland Fire Insurance Company," and this was succeeded by another of the former name in 1807. The Equitable Society for mutual insurance was incorporated 1794, and in 1816 the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company was incorporated. Provision was also made by law, 1794, for regulating the transportation through the town and storage of gunpowder.

It was in this year (1787) that Baltimore street was extended westwardly beyond Colonel Howard's addition; and an attempt was made to raise a company to introduce into the town a copious supply of wholesome water by pipes, but this was not effected for several years.

In December, Cokesbury College, in Harford county, was opened and soon after incorporated. Mr. Asbury and the Council of the Methodist Church make some

progress in establishing "*Sunday Schools* for persons of all descriptions, free of expense."

On the 31st of December, Mr. D. Stodder is robbed between Town and Point. For this offence two men named Donnelly and Mooney were tried, convicted and executed!

1788. On the 1st of May there was a grand procession of trades, in honor of the ratification of the new government by the State Convention, April 28th ultimo. A ship-rigged boat called the *Federalist* was drawn in the procession, and afterwards was navigated by Captain Barney to *Mount Vernon* and presented to General Washington, on the part of the merchants of Baltimore.

The Legislature elect Colonel Howard Governor of the State in November, and he was reëlected the two succeeding years, as allowed by the Constitution; an honor not before conferred on the town, and not since repeated; but a like honor was subsequently bestowed upon the county in the election of Charles Ridgely, Esq., of Hampton, in 1815, 1816 and 1817; in which latter year the former Governor's son, John Eager Howard, Jr., Esq., was chosen a member of the Executive Council and reëlected the two succeeding years, being the only member selected from this town or county for that body.

A Criminal Court was this year (1788) organized for the county and town, consisting of five Justices, Samuel Chase, Esq., being appointed Chief Justice. Male persons convicted of felonies might be condemned to work on the roads leading to the town,

on the streets or harbor; the convicts from other counties being also sent to the same labor. This court appointed the constables and superintended the night watch and was an abridgment of the authority of the special Commissioners favorable to the town police, because the court held its commission by a more certain tenure and was better compensated for time devoted to public duties.

In March, Samuel Purviance, Esq., formerly chairman of the committee of this town and member of the Convention of 1774, whilst descending the Ohio, with others, was made captive by the Indians and put to death soon after, as was reported and believed.

1789. General Washington having been unanimously chosen President of the United States, passed through Baltimore, April 17th, on his way to Congress, at New York. On this occasion he was entertained at supper by the citizens, and to the address delivered him he replied: "The tokens of regard and affection which I have often received from the citizens of this town were always acceptable, because *I believed them always sincere*," &c., adding this declaration, by the strict adherence to which he secured for his memory that reverence which is now, and probably ever will be, paid to true merit by civilized man: "*Having undertaken the task from a sense of duty, no fear of encountering difficulties and no dread of losing popularity, shall ever deter me from pursuing what I conceive to be the true interests of my country.*"

Laws having been passed by Congress to carry the Federal Constitution into effect, the President ap-



pointed General O. H. Williams, Collector; Robert Purviance, Esq., Naval Officer; and Colonel Robert Ballard, Surveyor of this Port.

A great many persons joined the Methodist congregation, and for the first time a preacher was stationed in the town and a church built by that Society on Green (now Exeter) street.

Mr. Englehard Yeiser, with others owning the grounds, cut a new channel for the falls, from the lower mill at Bath street, across the meadow to Gay street bridge; of which channel the bounds are fixed by ordinance of the city in 1803, *and the old course of the falls by the Court House was gradually filled up.* After which it became a dispute as to whom the grounds thus made actually belonged! This once innocent, murmuring rivulet seems to have had trouble ever since it was taken from its original bed.

A society for promoting the "abolition of slavery, and for the relief of free negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage," was organized, of which Philip Rogers, Esq., was chosen President, and Mr. Joseph Townsend, Secretary; but some opposition on the part of the State Legislature in 1792 caused them to discontinue further active measures, and upon which they transferred the building they had erected on Sharp street for an African school, to the religious people of color, who made additions to it. Another association, called the Protection Society, was formed in 1817, which was intended nearly for the same object. Of this organization the late Elisha Tyson, of the Society of Friends, was a most active member. Animated by



motives no less benevolent, but guided by more prudence, perhaps, than their predecessors, many useful persons of color were properly protected, and incorrigible servants sold and transported, without interference of the magistracy or of the society.

1790. The November session of the Legislature authorized the following gentlemen to take subscriptions for the Bank of Maryland, viz: Messrs. Samuel Smith, Wm. Patterson, Jeremiah Yellott, Englehard Yeiser, Robert Gilmor, Thorowgood Smith, Charles Garts, Thomas Hollingsworth, James Edwards, James Carey, O. H. Williams and Nicholas Sluby. \$200,000 were subscribed, in shares of \$100 each, in fourteen days, being two-thirds of the capital, which was paid in during the ensuing year, and the institution went into operation upon a portion of the capital. William Patterson, Esq., was elected President, and Ebenezer Mackie, Esq., Cashier. The entire capital of \$300,000 was afterwards completed. The Bank was rendered perpetual, the State granting peculiar privileges,—and reserved no part of the stock or direction. Few of the notes of “The Bank of North America,” at Philadelphia, had reached Baltimore at the time, and none of the banks of New York or Boston had any circulation here; but the officers of “The Bank of the United States,” chartered by Congress in 1790, thought proper to open a branch in Baltimore early in 1792, of which the parent Board appointed George Gale, Esq., President, and David Harris, Esq., Cashier. The exorbitant dividends made by the Bank of Maryland, indicated the want of another bank, notwithstand-

ing the loans afforded by the United States branch. Accordingly, in 1795, the "Bank of Baltimore" was chartered, after an ineffectual attempt to increase the capital of the Bank of Maryland. The Bank of Baltimore's capital was \$1,200,000; George Salmon, Esq., President, and James Cox, Esq., Cashier. The charter was limited to twenty years, the State reserving the right to subscribe for six thousand shares at \$300 each, and appointing two of seventeen Directors annually chosen. The charter has served as a model for others, and has been itself renewed.

The Rev. Dr. John Carroll, who in the early part of the Revolution had been employed with others in a political embassy to the Canadians by Congress, on the application of the Catholic clergy, was consecrated in England a Bishop of that church, to reside in Baltimore, and returned here in 1790. In 1796 a small chapel was built on the Point, which was succeeded by St. Patrick's Church on Point Market street, (now Broadway,) in 1807. The German Catholics erected a church on Saratoga street in 1799, and St. Mary's, a Catholic church at the college, was finished in 1807. Under the auspices of the Bishop, who was universally beloved, the foundation of the Cathedral in Charles street, the design of which was furnished by the late Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq., was laid in 1806; and four years after, the Bishop became an Archbishop.

According to a list published, the sea vessels belonging to this port consisted of twenty-seven ships, six thousand seven hundred and one tons; one snow, eighty tons; thirty-one brigs, three thousand seven

hundred and seven tons; thirty-four schooners, two thousand four hundred and fifty-four tons, and nine sloops, five hundred and fifty-nine tons. Total, one hundred and two vessels, aggregating thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty-four tons.

CENSUS. According to the first census taken by the general government, the population of Baltimore and precincts in 1790 amounted to thirteen thousand five hundred and three persons of all descriptions, viz: white males, six thousand four hundred and twenty-two; females, five thousand five hundred and three; other free persons, three hundred and twenty-three; slaves, one thousand two hundred and fifty-five.

In the fall of 1789 and spring of 1790, there raged throughout the country, commencing at the south, an epidemic called the *influenza*, which was fatal in some instances.

On the 7th of May, 1790, the first session of the Circuit Court of the United States for this district was held here by John Blair, Esq., of Virginia, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Wm. Paca, Esq., District Judge.

In 1791 Messrs. Robert Gilmor, John O'Donnell, Stephen Wilson, Charles Ghequiere, John Holmes and others erect a powder mill on Gwynn's Falls. Subsequently the Etna was built on the same stream, (1812;) Belona on Jones' Falls, 1802. The last was twice blown up, and several lives lost; but rebuilt and continued.

Judge Chase, still Judge of the Criminal Court, is appointed Chief Justice of the General Court.

A new Presbyterian church, built on the site of the former one on East street, (now Fayette,) was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Allison July 3d, 1791. A small church was erected on Pitt street (now East Fayette) in 1800 by the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, who were visited occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Annan. The Second Presbyterian Church, on Baltimore street, was built in 1804. The Rev. John Glendy was the first pastor. A church was erected on Fayette street, also Reformed, in 1813, Rev. John M. Duncan, pastor; the congregation disposing of the one on Pitt street to a society of Covenanters, who chose the Rev. John Gibson for minister. The Presbyterians, in 1822, erected another, called the Third Presbyterian Church, on Eutaw street, of which the Rev. W. C. Walton was the first pastor.

1792. On the 1st of November was held in Baltimore the first regular general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 17th of September the Rev. Thomas J. Claggett was ordained Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland; and the Rev. Joseph G. J. Bond succeeds Dr. West, Rector of St. Paul's, deceased.

This year the clergymen and ministers of the different sects or churches were incorporated, to receive alms for the poor of every society.

The war which commenced on the continent of Europe in 1792, being extended to Great Britain in the commencement of 1793, it became necessary to protect our commerce by a declaration of neutrality,

which was announced by the President 23d of April, and the merchants of Baltimore presented him with an approbatory address soon after.

The subject of a city charter, which had occupied the attention of the writers in the papers of the day, and the citizens generally, was taken up by the Legislature in 1793, and an Act passed for consideration; but the inhabitants of the Point took part in opposition, and it was not carried into effect.

There was an effort made by a number of merchants to open an exchange for the transaction of business, and the buildings south-west corner Water and Commerce streets were fitted up and used for the purpose, but after some time was discontinued.

Several Lodges of Freemasons had been established in Baltimore under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania or Virginia, and as early as 1788, D. Stodder, Worshipful Master of No. 15, now 6, and officers obtain a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, held at Easton at different times since the year 1783. On the 8th of May, 1794, the Grand Lodge, Henry Wilmans, R. W. G. M., Lambert Smith, G. Sec., assemble in this town.

1794. Yellow fever made its appearance in the town, the deaths during the months of August and September being three hundred and forty-four; the malady not ceasing till October 15th. After the interval of three years, it made its appearance again; also in 1799 and 1800; and again in 1819 and 1820. Many fled from the town with their families.

It was in 1794, Messrs. Wignell & Reinagle, aided by subscription of shares, completed a small wooden theatre on Holliday street, which Messrs. Warren & Wood, with like assistance, rebuilt of brick during the blockade of 1813. Messrs. Robert C. Long, William Steuart and James Mosher, builders.

1795. July 27th. A town meeting was held at the Court House, and a committee chosen to address the President on the subject of the treaty with England, adverse to its ratification. The answer of the President referred the citizens to his answer to the select men of Boston; in which, being disposed to adopt the treaty, he appeals to the principles of conscious rectitude contained in his answer to the address of this town, on his first election to the Presidency, and hopes that experience will justify him.

In 1785 an Act of Assembly had passed to authorize the acceptance of a lot on Saratoga street, presented the Protestant Episcopal Congregation by Colonel Howard for a parsonage, which is now (1794) finished and occupied by Dr. Bend, rector of St. Paul's Church.

The vestry of St. Paul's parish purchase the church at Baltimore street bridge, which was erected 1785 by Jacob Myers and others, Dutch Calvinists, and had been injured by the flood of 1786. The church was repaired, the vestry giving it the name of Christ Church; and in 1804 they raise the steeple and procure a chime of six bells. Upon this acquisition, the Rev. John Ireland was appointed associate minister of the parish.



The Calvinists erect a parsonage and church on Second street. The successors of Mr. Boehme were the Rev. Mr. Pomp, Trultenier, Baker and Helferstein.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll, the Rev. Drs. Patrick Allison and Joseph G. Bend, Dr. George Brown, Messrs. Rich'd Caton, Thos. Poultney, James Carroll, Geo. W. Field, Robert Gilmor, Nicholas Brice, David Harris, and others form a library company, which was incorporated the following year; the above named gentlemen being elected officers and managers.

The house of General Smith, on the north side of Water street, (now Exchange place,) was erected on a plan furnished by himself, and executed by Messrs. John Scroggs, Robert Steuart and James Mosher, builders.

1796. At last the town gets incorporated. For particulars see page 213.

1797. A subscription was taken up for a hall for dancing, and the building was erected in Holliday street, from a design by Colonel N. Rogers, Messrs. R. C. Long, James Donaldson, Hessington and Launder, builders. It will be known as the Assembly Rooms.

Colonel Howard having completed the Senatorial term, is reappointed Senator of the United States for the ensuing six years.

1798. At a town meeting on the 7th of September, it was resolved that a subscription should be opened for money to aid the distressed inhabitants of Phila-



delphia, then afflicted with yellow fever; and on the 15th, the Mayor suspended communication between the two cities.

The Rev. William Du Bourg, now Bishop of the Catholic church in Louisiana, with other clergymen of that society, then lately arrived from France, establish an academy near the intersection of Franklin and Green streets in 1791, to which considerable additions were made in 1804, aided by a lottery, with permission of the Legislature to grant diplomas in any of the faculties, under incorporation; Mr. Du Bourg being the first President. After which the Rev. Messrs. Nagot, Tessier and other clergymen, who had established a theological seminary there, added to this establishment a handsome church, the style of which is gothic, from a design furnished by M. Godfroy, Esq.

The Rev. Dr. Bend and others form a society for the education of poor female children, which is incorporated by the name of "The Benevolent Society."

The Methodist Society established a free school for male children, which was incorporated in 1808; soon after which the trustees purchased and improved the lot on Courtland street for its use.

1799. Agreeably to the powers of the corporation, an addition was made to the city of a small parcel of ground situated north of Saratoga street; and the bounds of Harford and Canal streets were fixed, together with the channel of the basin.

On the 28th of May a fire broke out on the west side of South street, and consumed a number of ware-

houses and much valuable property between that street and Bowley's wharf.

In the same year, the Rev. John Hargrove, who had espoused the doctrines of the Baron Swedenbourg, erected by the aid of others of the same faith, the NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE at the corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets, which was dedicated the ensuing year. Heretofore the citizens had witnessed much confusion and turbulence, by the multitudes of people assembled at elections for the town and county. The Legislature, therefore, changed the constitution by dividing both into districts, the wards of the city serving for districts. Two years after the manner of voting was limited to ballots instead of by voice, which tended to a great extent to check the evil complained of. On the petition of the proprietors, Pratt street from Franklin lane was directed to be opened to the Falls. By ordinance of the corporation, a bridge was erected to connect that street with the one called Queen street, (now East Pratt.) Another ordinance was passed, to open and extend North lane, which was called Belvidere, (now North street,) and another to extend Lombard street eastwardly.

Messrs. John Hollins and James A. Buchanan erect those two spacious houses on the west side of Washington square, (now Monument square.) Messrs. James Mosher and Joseph Small, builders.

On the 15th of December we learn the decease of General Washington, which happened the day before. On the 1st of January, 1800, funeral rites were ob-

served. The military, including the regulars stationed at Fort McHenry, and citizens form a procession to the head of Baltimore street, where an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Allison. From thence the procession proceeded to Christ Church. After the bier had entered, the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bend before an immense concourse, who were deeply affected by the great loss which they had sustained.

On the 15th of June, 1800, President Adams passed through the town from the seat of government, then lately removed to Washington, and the corporation presented him an address of congratulation.

Charles Burrell, Esq., is appointed Postmaster. Dr. John B. Davage, who had been educated in Europe, and who had some time previously settled in Baltimore, commenced a course of lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, to which he added the next season, Practical Surgery, and the following fall, Demonstrative Anatomy. The lectures were delivered at his residence, till the Doctor erected an Anatomical Hall near the south-east corner of Liberty and Saratoga streets, being joined by Dr. James Cooke in the lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, and by Dr. John Shaw, who lectured on Chemistry at his own dwelling. The anatomical lectures had scarcely commenced in the new hall, when a clamor was raised by some ignorant neighbors, the populace demolishing the building and destroying the Doctor's valuable preparations. For two or three years after, the lectures were delivered at the Alms House, corner of Eutaw and Madison streets.

GENERAL NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, lately made *First Consul* of the French republic, concludes a treaty of peace with this country early in 1800. Hostilities ceasing, the army and navy were reduced.

Mr. Marcus McCousland erects a brewery in Holliday street near the corner of Fish (now Saratoga) street. The former site of the brewery is now occupied by the Gas Company.

A new powder magazine is erected on the south side of the river, fronting on what is now known as Fort avenue.

The Assembly pass a law, authorizing the corporation to introduce water into the city, which was not carried into effect; whereupon Messrs. Robert G. Harper, William Cooke, John McKim, John Donnell, Robert Gilmor, and others, form a society for the purpose in 1804, and purchasing the mill property next to the city, convey the water by canal and raise it by water power to elevated reservoirs. They were incorporated as a company in 1808. In the same year, Messrs. Joseph and James Biays procure a license to sink pipes and dispose of water from their spring on the Point.

A number of gentlemen form a society which they call "The Society of St. George," to relieve emigrants from England.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll, the Rev. Dr. Bend, Mr. James Priestly, Dr. Crawford, and others, form a society, called "The Maryland Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge;" both of which associations were discontinued after a few years.

By the new census of 1800, the city with precincts contains a population of thirty-one thousand five hundred and fourteen—as follows: white males, eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-four; females, nine thousand six hundred and six; other free persons, two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one; slaves, two thousand eight hundred and forty-three; precincts, of all sexes and colors, supposed, five thousand; being an increase of eighteen thousand and eleven in the last ten years.



## CHAPTER XX.

BALTIMORE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY—INNOCULATION INTRODUCED—CATHEDRAL—BALTIMORE COLLEGE—PENITENTIARY—NEW COURT HOUSE, &c.

INNOCULATION with vaccine matter having been discovered by Dr. Jenner five years before, Mr. Wm. Taylor, merchant, received in 1801 from his brother John Taylor, then in London, a quantity of matter for propagation, which was used successfully by Drs. M. Littlejohn and James Smith. Upon the application of Dr. Smith the Legislature of Maryland becomes the first to sanction the distribution; and in 1809 Dr. Smith was granted a lottery to raise a certain sum for the distribution of matter gratuitously during six years; and in 1810 the Rev. Dr. Bend, Wm. Gwynn, Esq., Dr. Smith, and others, form an association for promoting vaccination generally; but this society was afterwards discontinued, and another formed in 1822, of which Dr. James Stewart was President. There was at each of these periods cause to apprehend the spread of small pox among the citizens, but when the disease happily disappeared in the community, the society was dissolved.

This year the Legislature authorized the building of a *Lazaretto*, which was accordingly put up by the corporation on the point opposite Fort McHenry.

Messrs. Emanuel Kent, Elisha Tyson, William Maccreery, Richard Stewart, and others, form a society to furnish medical relief to the poor gratuitously, which



in 1807 was incorporated by the name of the "Baltimore General Dispensary," there having been since the foundation of the society to that time six thousand two hundred and sixty-three patients. This society has by great exertions outlived most of its cotemporaries.

Robert Smith, Esq., is appointed Secretary of the Navy, the duties of which department had been for a short time committed to General Smith. Part of the year 1805, the former held the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was appointed Secretary of State in 1809. In 1806 he was appointed Chancellor of this State, and Chief Judge of this district, but declined.

Mr. Benjamin Henfrey, an Englishman, had lately discovered and attempted to bring into use, a species of coal from General Ridgely's land, about six miles north-east of the town, but did not succeed. Mr. Henfrey discovered a method of creating light by gas from wood, exhibited experiments here, and actually lighted Richmond, Virginia, before any similar discovery was known.

On the cessation of hostilities in Europe after the treaty of Amiens, the prices of produce and the amount of exports fell considerably, but this state of things was not of sufficient duration to affect the progress of the city, or of the country generally.

Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of France, marries Miss Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, Esq., of this city.

The Rev. Dr. James Whitehead succeeds the Rev. Mr. Ireland as associate minister of St. Paul's and



Christ Churches; St. Peter's Church in Sharp street was soon after erected, Rev. George Dashiell the officiating minister. This congregation also established a free school for children of that denomination. Dr. Whitehead subsequently removing to Norfolk, Virginia, is succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Elijah D. Ratoone as associate minister of St. Paul's, &c.

This year the prisoners are moved to the new jail on Mill street. This structure stands near the centre of a five acre lot adjoining the Falls, from which it is two hundred feet; front being one hundred and fifty-seven feet, exclusive of two towers for sewers of twenty-five feet each, thirty-five feet deep, with projections in rear of each wing; twenty cells capable of containing twenty persons each, or an aggregate of four hundred persons.

On the 21st of August departed this life, aged sixty-two years, the Rev. Dr. Patrick Allison, founder of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Inglis.

During peace which succeeded the treaty of Amiens, Baltimore became the Metropolitan See of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The trustees determined to build a spacious and substantial Cathedral, which was commenced three years after. It was also in 1803, that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll and others, with Mr. James Priestly, who had been for some time principal of a respectable seminary in St. Paul's lane, procure a charter for the Baltimore College, which, by aid of a lottery, was erected on Mulberry street, the Bishop being appointed President of the Board of Trustees.

The 7th of February, 1803, was remarkable in this city for a great fog.

1804. The Legislature pass a law to erect a Penitentiary to supersede what was commonly called "the wheelbarrow law," in accordance with which Messrs. John Eager Howard, Josias Pennington, Robert C. Long and six others were appointed Commissioners, who purchase grounds and erect buildings on Madison street, near the York road, Daniel Conn being the architect and builder; and in 1809 a new criminal code was adapted to the institution, leaving the commission of murder, arson, rape and treason only, liable to the punishment of death.

This year the Union Bank of Maryland is chartered, William Winchester, Esq., President; Ralph Higginbotham, Esq., Cashier. Three years after the spacious banking house on North Charles street was erected, Robert C. Long, architect; William Steuart & James Mosher, builders. Chevalier Andrea and Franzoni execute the sculpture. Proposed capital \$3,000,000—\$2,312,150, including \$42,400 by the State, were paid in; but shares amounting to \$224,250 were purchased by the corporation. The Mechanics' Bank is also incorporated. Banking house built at the south-east corner of Calvert and East streets. Proposed capital \$1,000,000—\$640,000 paid in, including \$94,625 by the State.

1805. Nine Commissioners are appointed to build a new Court House, and decide erecting the same on part of the old public grounds on North Calvert street, George Milleman executes the wood work, William

Steuart the stone, and James Mosher the brick work. The county records were removed and the courts held sessions there in 1809, when the old arched Court House, which stood where the Battle Monument now stands, was taken down. The new building is one hundred and forty-five feet on Church (now Lexington) street, and on Washington square (now Monument square) sixty-five feet deep. Court room in each of the two stories sixty by forty-six feet; the basement of the whole is arched in stone and brick work, and the Orphans' Court and Clerks' rooms, where the records are kept, vaulted for safety against fire.

The Friends complete their new meeting house on Lombard street, west side of the city.

1806. Sower & Hewes establish a type foundry on Lexington street; subsequently transferred to Biddle st.

William Pinkney, Esq., is appointed Minister to the Court of Great Britain.

1807. A company is organized to procure regular supplies of Calcutta and China goods, Robert Gilmore, Esq., President.

On the 3d of November, soon after the acquittal of Aaron Burr, the populace paraded the streets with the effigies of Chief Justice Marshall, Luther Martin, Burr and Blennerhasset, which they afterwards commit to the flames.

1808. This year the Lutheran Church, running from Gay to Holliday streets, is erected. Robert Oiver, Esq., erects his house on the west side of South Gay street; R. C. Long, architect, William Steuart and James Mosher, builders.

The City Hospital is leased by the Mayor and City Council to Drs. Mackenzie and Smyth for fifteen years.

October 18th, 1808. An English journeyman shoemaker, named Beattie, having used some expressions in politics which offended his fellow-workmen, they tar and feather him and drive him in a cart from the corner of South and Baltimore streets to the Point and back again, followed by Mayor Smith, who, with a number of citizens, at length rescue him.

1809. Messrs. John Comegys, James A. Buchanan, David Winchester, and others, obtain permission to raise \$100,000 by lottery, for the purpose of erecting a Monument to the memory of General Washington; and on the 4th of July, 1815, a marble pillar was commenced by Messrs. William Steuart and Thomas Townson, according to a design furnished by Robert Mills, Esq., on ground given by Colonel Howard, at the intersection of John (now Monument) and Charles streets. The base or plynth, fifty feet square, is elevated twenty feet; the pillar is twenty feet diameter at base, and one hundred and sixty-three feet high and finished. On this is to be placed a statue of the patriot whose memory the monument is intended to honor and perpetuate.

The charter of the Bank of the United States expiring without a prospect of being renewed, pecuniary difficulties were anticipated and the several banks, called the Commercial and Farmers', the Farmers and Merchants', the Franklin and Marine, were organized and chartered.

1810. The population of this census is as follows, viz: nineteen thousand and forty-five white males; females, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty-seven; other free persons, five thousand six hundred and seventy-one; slaves, four thousand six hundred and seventy-two. Total, forty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-five, including ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-one in the precincts.

Peter Little, Esq., is elected to Congress for the city and county.

1811. On the 16th of May, at night, the frigate *United States* and the British sloop of war *Little Belt*, had a serious rencounter and the latter was surrendered to Commodore Rodgers, but he refused to receive her, and tendered the Commander assistance to repair the ship.

On the 18th of November fifty-one convicts were transferred from the roads to the new Penitentiary.

September, 1811. Hezekiah Niles commenced publishing his "Weekly Register," and John S. Skinner "The American Farmer," subsequently 1819.

1812. The citizens petition to have the Jail inclosed, and a wall of stone was erected.

June 18th, 1812. War is declared against England. On the 20th a number of citizens, offended at the obnoxious editortials of the *Federal Republican* newspaper opposed to the war, attack and demolish the office at the north-west corner of Gay and Second streets. On the 27th of July one of the editors, A. C. Hanson, Esq., and several friends of the establishment, having printed the paper at Georgetown, District of Columbia, brought it to the city and distributed it



from a house in South Charles street, which had been the dwelling of Jacob Wagner, Esq., the other editor, and which they boldly announced their determination to defend, an affray took place in the night between them and the offended citizens. One person was killed, and others wounded mortally among the assailing party. After this the house was surrendered to the city officers, and the editor and his friends, to the number of twenty-two, were conducted in the morning by the Mayor, General Stricker and a few of the militia to the prison. Here they were again attacked on the ensuing night. General James M. Lingan, of Georgetown, was killed, and Mr. John Thompson tarred and feathered, carted to the Point, and otherwise cruelly treated. The rest were severely beaten and wounded. Presentments were found against many individuals of each party, but all were acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Rembrant Peal establishes a Museum and Gallery of the Fine Arts in Holliday street, in the building where the Councils now meet.

1814. The corporation is aided by a Committee of Vigilance and Defence of fifty citizens; light entrenchments are thrown up on the north-east side of the town, and several large vessels are sunk at the entrance of the harbor opposite the fort. Much valuable property is removed to the country for safety, with many of the families of citizens; and the banks suspend specie payments.

The erection of the Exchange Building and Custom House was commenced 1815, and both occupied 1820.

The Rev. Dr. John Carroll, who had been Bishop and Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church for

twenty-five years, died universally regretted December 3d, 1815.

On the 31st of March, 1816, the Rev. Francis Asbury died at Fredericksburg, Virginia, aged seventy-two years. He had been Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty-one years.

This year Messrs. Rembrandt Peale, Wm. Lorman, James Mosher, R. C. Long and William Gwynn form a company, and are chartered to furnish the city with gas, and erect their works on the south-east corner of Saratoga and North streets.

The limits of the city are extended by an "Act to enlarge the bounds of Baltimore city," including the old precincts, extending three and a half miles from north to south, and four and a half from east to west, and containing in land and water about ten thousand acres surface; all included within the twelve wards of the city.

March 11th, 1817, the new St. Paul's Church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp.

At this period, Sunday schools were organized by the religious societies generally, and the members of the Catholic Church establish a free school for both sexes.

By the census of 1820, the population was computed to be forty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-five.

On the 31st of May, 1821, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which was begun in 1806, was consecrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Mareschal.

1822. The new stone bridge on Gay street is finished—cost \$20,000.



A Society is formed to loan useful books to the youths of the city, called "The Apprentices' Library," and Colonel James Mosher is chosen President.

On the 2d of December five hundred and thirty-three paupers of the city and county were removed to the new Alms House at Calverton, two miles west of the city.

The following list was kindly furnished by Colonel Nicholas Brewer, but too late to be inserted in its appropriate place.

*A List of the Defenders of Baltimore in the War of 1812, who are now living, (1874,) with their respective ages.*

#### OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

	Years.		Years.
Maj. JOSHUA DRYDEN, Pres't,	81	Lieut. JOHN IJAMS, Marshall,	85
Col. JOHN DUTTON, Vice Pres't,	77	Dr. SAM'L B. MARTIN, Surg'n,	90
Col. NICHOLAS BREWER, Sec'y,	85	SAMUEL JENNINGS, Ensign.	77
ASBURY JARRETT, Treasurer.	78		
Captain JOSEPH CLACKNER,	95	CHRISTOPHER WYNN,	78
Captain THOMAS KELSO,*	90	JOHN J. DANEKER,	76
JESSE L. HISS,	86	JOHN PIET,	82
BENJAMIN GERMAN,	81	HENRY HICKMAN,	80
JAMES ELMORE,	86	WILLIAM GROOM,	81
WILLIAM BATCHELOR,	86	Dr WILLIAM MCPHERSON,	83
MATTHEW H. MURRAY,	84	JOHN JENNINGS,	80
ABRAHAM TROXELL,	86	ISAAC D. FOWLER,	82
THOMAS B. WATTS,	82	SAMUEL GLENN,	79
Colonel MENDES I. COHEN,	77	LEMUEL W. GOSNELL,	78
JOHN PETTICORD,	77	WILLIAM SPICKNALL,	81
THOMAS GREEN,	81	HENRY LIGHTNER,	76
JAMES SHELDEN,	80	WILLIAM MCPHERSON,	80
JOSEPH BOOKMAN,	76	WILLIAM METZGER,	81
DAVID WHITSON,	83	JAMES MORFORD,	80
HENRY WARNER,	78	JAMES PENNINGTON,	83
THOMAS DEAN,	82	WILLIAM STITES,	80
NICHOLAS L. WOODS,	79	JOHN C. SCHLEY,	88
JAMES ENSOR,	75	Captain HENRY SNOWDEN,	82
JOHN D. TOY,	79	WILLIAM SPICKNALL,	81
Colonel ELISHA STANSBURY,	82	REUBEN TROWBRIDGE,	80
JOHN TUDOR,	80	JOHN WRIGHT,	84
HENRY WALKER,	80	NATHANIEL WATTS,	80
JOHN JAMISON,	82	SAMUEL WARDELL,	83
GEORGE BOSS,	79	ROBERT B. VARDEN,	78
MICHAEL GROSS,	80	Captain JOHN A. WEBSTER,	86

\* Founder of "The Methodist Episcopal Orphan Asylum"—endowing it with \$100,000.

## CHAPTER XXI.

INAUGURATION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-  
ROAD—CHOLERA, &c.

WE shall never forget the 4th of July, 1828; for it was on that day the first stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was laid by the venerable CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLTON, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, then ninety-one years old. It was our privilege to witness the imposing ceremonies which had attracted to the city a great concourse of strangers, two days before the celebration. On the afternoon and evening immediately preceding, all the roads leading into the city were thronged with carriages and pedestrians, while in the city itself, the lively and incessant crowds in Baltimore street, the movement of various cars belonging to the different trades, with their banners and decorations, to their several points of destination, the erection of scaffolds and the removal of window sashes, gave so many "notes of preparation" for the ensuing *fête*. The morning dawned bright and cool, to the great comfort of the immense throng of spectators that from a very early hour filled every window in Baltimore street, and the pavement below, from Bond street, on the east, far west on Baltimore street extended, a distance of about two miles. What the numbers were we had no means of ascertaining; fifty thousand spectators at least must have been present, among the whole of

whom we witnessed a quietness and good order seldom seen in so immense a multitude—no accident disturbing the festivity of the scene in the city. The procession left Bond street a little before eight o'clock, and turned up Baltimore street in the order arranged. The "good ship" THE UNION, completely rigged on Fell's Point, was at the extreme left of the line, and as the various bands of music, trades and other bodies in the procession passed before it, it was evident, from their greetings, that they regarded the combined symbols of our Confederacy and Navy with special approbation. About ten o'clock the procession reached the spot on which the foundation stone of the railroad was to be placed—a field two and a quarter miles from town, south of the Frederick turnpike road, and near what was then known as Carroll's Upper Mills, on Gwynn's Falls. Through the middle of the field runs, from north to south, a ridge of an elevation of perhaps thirty feet; in the centre, and on the summit of which was erected a pavilion for the reception of Charles Carroll of Carrolton, the President and Directors of the Railroad Company, the Engineers, the Mayor and City Council and the Orator of the day. Among the guests on the pavilion were also the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Governor Coles of Indiana, the members of Congress and State Legislature, the Cincinnati Society, Revolutionary Soldiers, Colonel Genier and General Devereux. On the south side of the pavilion and along the line of the ridge was stationed the cavalry. In front of the stand towards the east and on the brow of the ridge was the excava-

tion for the reception of the foundation stone, beneath which, and parallel with the ridge, lay a long level plain, in which the procession formed on its arrival, facing towards the pavilion. The cars were drawn up in a body on the left, and inclined towards the rear of the pavilion. The Masonic bodies formed a large hollow square round the foundation stone. The spectacle presented from the pavilion was gay and splendid in a very high degree.

The ceremonies were commenced by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Masonic Grand Chaplain, the vast audience uncovering their heads; when Upton S. Heath, Esq., after an eloquent preface, read the Declaration of Independence. The Carrolton March, composed by Mr. Clifton, being then performed, Mr. John B. Morris delivered a practical address on behalf of the President and Directors of the Company. We have not space for the entire speech, but will give the following significant extract:

“The result of our labors will be felt not only by ourselves, but also by posterity—not only by Baltimore, but also by Maryland and by the United States. We are about opening a channel through which the commerce of the mighty country beyond the Alleghany must seek the ocean. We are about affording facilities of intercourse between the East and the West which will bind the one more closely to the other, beyond the power of an increased population or sectional differences to obviate. We are in fact commencing a new era in our history; for there are none present who can doubt the great and beneficial influence which the intended road will have in promoting the agriculture, manufacture and inland commerce of our country. It is but a few years since the introduction of steamboats effected powerful changes, and made those neighbors who before were far distant from each

other. Of a similar and equally important effect will be the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. While the one will have stemmed the torrent of the Mississippi, the other will have surmounted and reduced the heights of the Alleghany; and those obstacles before considered insuperable, will have ceased to be so, as the ingenuity and industry of man shall have been exerted to overcome them. Fifty-two years since, he who is this day to lay the first stone of the *Great Road* was among a band of fearless and noble spirits who resolved and declared that freedom which has been transmitted unimpaired to us. The existence which he contributed to give to the United States on the 4th of July, 1776, he perpetuates on the 4th of July, 1828. Ninety-one summers have passed over him. Those who stood with him in the Hall of Independence, have left him solitary upon earth—‘the father of his country.’ In the full possession of his powers, with his feelings still buoyant and warm, he now declares that the proudest act of his life, and the most important in its consequences to his country, was the signature of Independence; the next, the laying of the first stone of the work which is to perpetuate the union of the American States; to make the East and the West as one household in the facilities of intercourse and the feelings of mutual affection. Long may he live, cherished and beloved by his country, a noble relic of the past, a bright example of the present time.”

On the conclusion of the address, two boys dressed as Mercuries, advanced to the canopy, and prayed that the printers might be furnished with a copy of the address just delivered, that they might be printed and distributed to the people.

The deputation from the Blacksmiths’ Association, advancing, presented Mr. Carroll the pick, spade, stone-hammer and trowel, prepared by them for the occasion, accompanying the presentation with an address.

A deputation from the Stone Cutters now came forward, and the car containing the foundation stone was drawn to the spot.

While the stone was being prepared, Mr. Carroll, accompanied by the Grand Marshal of the day and by Mr. John B. Morris, and bearing in his hand the spade just presented, descended from the pavilion and advanced to the spot selected for the reception of the first stone in order to strike the spade into the ground. He walked with a firm step, and used the instrument with a steady hand; verifying the prediction in the song published recently for the occasion :

“The hand that held the pen  
Never falters, but again  
Is employed with the spade  
To assist his fellow-men.”

The stone was then dexterously removed from the wagon, in which it had been conveyed to the ground, and placed in its bed.

The Grand Master of Maryland, attended by the P. G. Chaplain of Maryland and by the Grand Masters of Pennsylvania and Virginia, then applied his instruments to the stone, and after handing them for the same purpose to the other Grand Masters and receiving the favorable report, pronounced it “well formed, true and trusty.” The Grand Chaplain invoked the benediction of Heaven upon the success of the enterprise, the prosperity of the city and the future life of the venerable man who had assisted in laying the stone.



The ceremony was concluded in the usual manner, by pouring wine and oil and scattering corn upon the stone, with a corresponding invocation and response, followed by the grand Masonic honors. The following is the inscription :

THIS STONE,

Presented by the Stone Cutters of Baltimore

In commemoration of the commencement of the Baltimore and  
Ohio Railroad,

Was here placed on the 4th of July, 1828, by the

GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND,

Of the Declaration of American Independence 52d year,

And under the direction of the President and Directors of the  
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

On each side of the stone was this inscription :

First Stone

Of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In a cavity of the stone was deposited a glass cylinder, hermetically sealed, containing a copy of the Charter, dated February, 28th, 1827, and Act of Incorporation, as granted by the States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania; and the newspapers of the day, together with a scroll on which was written the object of the road, &c., &c., with the names of the surveyors, engineers and those of the Board of Directors, which latter are as follows, viz: Philip Evan Thomas, President; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, William Patterson, Robert Oliver, Alexander Brown,



Isaac McKim, William Lorman, George Hoffman, John B. Morris, Talbot Jones, William Steuart, Solomon Etting and Patrick Macaulay. GEORGE BROWN, Treasurer.

A national salute was then fired by the artillery stationed on a neighboring hill to the north.

### THE CIVIC PROCESSION

Was headed by Captain Cox's troop, "THE FIRST BALTIMORE HUSSARS," followed by the PIONEERS with the implements of labor, and the MASONIC FRATERNITY.

In an elegant landaulette and four were seated the venerable CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLTON and General SAMUEL SMITH, United States Senator of Maryland.

A train of barouches with the different deputations, which were many, then the *Farmers and Planters* on foot, followed by the Trades, each having a large car, and plying their vocations most energetically on the route. About six thousand artizans were in line with their mottoes, &c., &c.

*An Incident.* The hatters presented Mr. Carroll and General Smith each with an elegant beaver hat, made by Joseph Branson.

The tailors presented Mr. Carroll with a coat made on the route.

June 16th, 1830. From a communication addressed to the Mayor and City Council by P. E. Thomas, Esq.,

President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we make the following extract:

The first division of the road, extending about thirteen miles, is now in operation, and although only one set of tracks is completed, the receipts of the company average about \$1000 per week; and there is every prospect that this amount will continue to increase, especially as in a very few weeks the second division will be in a situation of travel, and will extend the road to about double its present length. The second set of tracks upon the first division will also be very soon finished, when the company will commence the transportation of produce and merchandise, of which very considerable quantities are already offered."

Simultaneous with this, appears the following advertisement:

"OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R. Co., }  
June 16th, 1830. }

"The following arrangements are made for the transportation of passengers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, and will commence on Friday morning, the 25th inst.

"From the depot on Pratt street there will start:

"A train of carriages at 9 o'clock, A. M.

" " " 3 o'clock, P. M.

A way carriage 6 o'clock, P. M., &c.

"Persons who are desirous of obtaining seats, are requested to be punctual, as the carriages will start precisely at the time stated." Round trip only 75 cents.

It must be borne in mind that horses only were used at this time. Forty-four years have elapsed, and now read the following:

1874. Mr. Morris lives to see his speech practically verified. Mr. Morris is the last surviving member of the above Board of Directors. Before we close this

subject, we would call the attention of the reader to the magnitude of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's operations, by referring briefly to a few items alone.

1st. The company has in cars of all descriptions no less than eleven thousand one hundred and fifty, and five hundred and thirteen locomotives! The total miles run by locomotives in 1873 numbered twelve million one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty-six! Last fiscal year the earnings amounted to \$15,693,198.46; expenses, \$10,141,622.62—net earnings, \$5,551,575.84. We believe the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to be the best managed railroad in the United States, and the *model* railroad company of the country, in which there is a total of more than sixty thousand miles of railroad tracks.

Cholera made its appearance in Baltimore August 31st, 1832, previously prevailing in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, and other places. Mortality great.

The population of Baltimore at this time was about seventy thousand.



## CHAPTER XXII.

## MORSE'S TELEGRAPH—RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH.

IT was in May, 1844, that the first message was communicated through Morse's telegraph from Washington to Baltimore by Miss Annie Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, the words being: "WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT!" Although the general reader is familiar with the telegraph, yet we believe that this most wonderful invention merits more than a mere passing notice on this page. In 1835 Professor Morse completed a rude apparatus, all made by himself, with an experimental wire of half a mile around a room, but this only transmitted in one direction. By 1837 he had ready an improved apparatus, which he exhibited at one of the rooms in the Yale University. This year he went to Washington, filed his caveat, and asked for a Congressional appropriation for a line thence to Baltimore. The session passed without action, and he went abroad. England refused him a patent, Wheatstone having in the meantime gone to work. In France he obtained a *brevet d'invention*. But he met with little encouragement abroad, and came back to struggle through poverty and ridicule for four long years. Session after session he persevered. His bill was amended by Congressional wits to include experiments in *Mesmerism* and *Millerism*, the chair refusing to rule out the absurd amendment on the plea that "it would require a scientific analysis to

determine how far the magnetism of Mesmerism was analogous to that to be employed in the telegraph." How remarkably witty! At last came the day, closing the session of 1843. On the evening of March the 3d, Professor Morse gave up all hope of immediate success in Congress, and returned to his hotel, to start for New York the next day. At the midnight hour of the expiring session, by a vote of eighty-nine to eighty-seven, the bill was passed! and in the morning the inventor knew the dawn which follows the darkest hour. It happened that during the entire last day of the session, Mr. Morse watched the course of legislation from the gallery with an anxiety probably shared by few of the eager expectants, who from their places in the gallery above, hung with anxious solicitude upon the measures in which they were especially interested upon the floor of the Senate. At length, worn out by the interminable discussion of some Senator who seemed to be speaking against time, and overcome by his prolonged watching, he left the gallery at a late hour and returned to his lodgings, under the belief that it was not possible his bill could be reached, and that he must again turn his attention to those labors of the brush and easel, by means of which he might be enabled to prosecute appeals to Congress at a future time. He accordingly made his preparations to return to New York, as above stated, and retiring to rest, sank into a profound slumber, from which he did not awake until a late hour on the following morning. But a short time after, while seated at the breakfast table, the servant announced that a lady desired to see him. Upon

entering the parlor, he encountered Miss Annie Ellsworth, the daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, whose face was all aglow with pleasure.

"I have come to congratulate you," she remarked, as he entered the room, and approached to shake hands with her.

"To congratulate me!" replied Mr. Morse, "and for what?"

"Why, upon the passage of your bill, to be sure," she replied.

"You must surely be mistaken, for I left at a late hour, and its fate seemed inevitable."

"Indeed, I am not mistaken," she rejoined; "father remained until the close of the session, and your bill was the very last one that was acted on, and I begged permission to convey to you the news. I am so happy that I am the first to tell you."

The feelings of Mr. Morse may be better imagined than described. He grasped his young companion warmly by the hand, and thanked her over and over again for the joyful intelligence. "As a reward," concluded he, "for being the first bearer of the news, you shall send over the telegraph the first message it conveys."

"I will hold you to that promise," replied she. "Remember."

"Remember," responded Mr. Morse; and they parted.

By the month of May, 1844, the whole line was laid, and the magnets and recording instruments were attached to the ends of the wires at Mount Clare



Depot, and at the Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol at Washington. When the circuit was complete, and the signal at one end of the line was responded to by the operator at the other, Mr. Morse sent a message to Miss Ellsworth to inform her that the telegraph awaited her message. She speedily responded to this, and sent for transmission the message as above stated, being the first formal dispatch ever sent through a telegraphic wire connecting remote places with each other.

The original of the message is now in the archives of the Historical Society at Hartford, Connecticut. It was in 1842 the first submarine cable was laid by him, across New York harbor, winning the gold medal of the American Institute. Mr. Morse's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, 10th of August, 1843, contained the first suggestion of the Atlantic telegraph. Honors were poured in upon him. In 1851 a convention to select a uniform system for all Germany, adopted his. In 1857 the representatives of the chief European powers assembled at Paris, presented him with 400,000 francs on account of his invention. Yale made him a Doctor of Laws. France enrolled him in her Legion of Honor. Austria, the German States, Denmark, Turkey, gave him their highest honors. His fame followed the wires till the globe was girdled. He has also been the recipient of honorary banquets in London and Paris, and New York. One of the latest honors paid to him, was the erection of his statue in Central Park, New York, the summer of 1871. At that time, delegates from the telegraphic fraternity of



the entire country assembled in New York to do honor to the man who had done so much for his race. Dispatches were received from Calcutta, from San Francisco, and from hundreds of other intermediate places, all uniting in the general strain of thanks and gratulations. On the 22d of February, 1872, he was selected as the fittest one to unveil the statue of Franklin in Printing House Square, New York.

Professor Samuel Finley Breese Morse was born within sight of Bunker Hill Monument, April 27th, 1791. Died April 2d, 1872, at his residence, No. 5 West Twenty-second street, New York, in his eighty-first year.

The 27th Congress appropriated \$30,000—this was thirty-one years ago. The appropriation was to meet the expenses for putting up the wires for the distance of about thirty-six miles. Now in 1874—in America the telegraph system embraces eighty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-three miles of line, one hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five miles of wire, eight thousand six hundred and fifty-five sets of instruments, and six thousand seven hundred and fifty-five offices! This is something below the full estimate. In Europe the system embraces one hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and ninety miles of line, four hundred and seventy-five thousand and seven miles of wire, twenty-one thousand one hundred and forty-six sets of instruments, and fifteen thousand five hundred and three offices!—involving expenditures amounting to \$19,675,487. So the reader will at once see what

the paltry appropriation of \$30,000 has accomplished. It is with pleasure we record the following:

ACTION OF CONGRESS, 1872.

“In the House of Representatives Mr. Cox, of New York City, offered a concurrent resolution which was agreed to, declaring that Congress has heard with profound regret of the death of Professor Morse, whose distinguished and varied abilities have contributed more than those of any other person to the development and progress of the practical arts, and that his purity of private life, his loftiness of scientific aims, and his resolute faith in truth, render it highly proper that the Representatives and Senators should solemnly testify to his worth and greatness.”

“Mr. Wood, of New York City, gave a brief history of the legislation under which Professor Morse’s invention was practically tested in the United States. He (Mr. Wood) was a member of the 27th Congress to which Professor Morse made application for aid to test his invention. It was in the winter of 1842 and 1843, when Mr. Morse came to Washington in a state of pecuniary dependence, broken down by disappointment and almost entirely discouraged. With great difficulty the proposition appropriating \$30,000 was got through the House by a vote of eighty-nine to eighty-seven. It was with great pride that he (Mr. Wood) found his name recorded in the affirmative, and he was to-day the only living member of the House who voted in favor of the bill. With that small

appropriation the first wires were stretched between Baltimore and Washington, which tested and proved the entire practicability of the invention which Professor Morse had struggled so long to make a practical success."

#### RECEPTION OF LOUIS KOSSUTH.

It was on the 3d of October, 1851, news arrived in the United States, announcing that LOUIS KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, had been released from prison and that he was possibly far out upon the sounding sea, once more breathing the air of liberty and anticipating those scenes consecrated to its political development upon the soil of the United States. The character of Kossuth, while it partakes of national peculiarity to which we are accustomed, commands universal admiration. His management of the Hungarian contest was worthy of a better result, and himself entitled to the honors of a hero and the fame of a consummate military chieftain. He struggled, however, with immense odds, when the Russians took the field with Austria, and demonstrated the common design of a relentless despotism. With treachery amongst those who had been trusted with the great interests of the revolution, and with a fierce, remorseless foe hemming him in on every side, Kossuth had no alternative but to seek protection of Turkey, and at the same time to abandon perhaps the land and the people for whose welfare he had perilled his all of life, of fortune and of fame. To us he brought in his name, and his brave

deeds, a claim to that honest sympathy which it seems to be the privilege of this country to extend to the worthy and the oppressed of every clime. He had been suffered to come to America. What a world of meaning there was in this!

December 15th, 1851. Congress passed a resolution, giving him in behalf of the people of the United States a cordial welcome to the capital.

Saturday, December 27th. Kossuth arrived in Baltimore by the afternoon train from Philadelphia in company of the committee of citizens who had been deputed to meet him in Philadelphia, to tender him the hospitalities of Baltimore city.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the people were out in the majesty of their strength, to give expression to the feelings which could not be chilled by frost as cold as that of Russia herself. Thousands of people were congregated in the vicinity of Broadway and Canton avenue, extending several squares along the latter, and up to Baltimore street in the former. Flags were hung out from the public places in the vicinity.

Upon his arrival, he took his seat in a barouche appropriated for his use in company with Mayor Jerome and Judge Legrand. Madame Kossuth and Madame Pulzsky, with Colonel Pulzsky and *suite*, numbering eleven in all, were also seated in carriages and barouches amid the cheering of the multitude. Kossuth rose in the barouche, and with his hat off, bowed his acknowledgment to the immense assemblage. The military passed before him in review, and took their

position in line as the escort. The barouche, drawn by six beautiful horses, with several carriages containing the various committees, members of the City Council, &c., followed on, and was succeeded by the civic part of the procession, which completed the line. Arrived at the Eutaw House, Kossuth, with Madame Kossuth and Madame Pulzsky, Colonel Pulzsky and *suite*, entered the parlors, and after a brief interval, Kossuth appeared on the portico over the principal entrance, when he was greeted by the wildest and most unrestrained shouts of enthusiasm by the great multitude, which made the air resound. He then delivered a most eloquent, soul-stirring speech, accompanied with a distinctness of utterance that took the people by surprise; and no wonder, for he had acquired a knowledge of our language by self-culture during his three years' imprisonment, as we heard him say in his address to a committee of the clergy on the subsequent day.

In the evening there was a great demonstration of the people in a torchlight procession, followed by a tremendous meeting at the Maryland Institute, where he was welcomed in an address by Mayor Jerome, to whom he responded in another brilliant speech. This was followed by eloquent ones from Governor Lowe, William P. Preston, Judge Legrand, and others.

In New York and Philadelphia he had been previously welcomed in a like spirit.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

## REVIEW—CONCLUSION.

1774. Population of Baltimore was five thousand nine hundred—about the same as that of Woodberry, the beautiful little town on Jones' Falls, opposite Druid Hill Park. 1874. Population of Baltimore is more than three hundred thousand. 1774. The streets were not even paved, nor lighted by oil lamps at night, until 1784, when pursuant to law, lamps were used, and fourteen watchmen and three constables appointed by the Town Commissioners. In 1874, by the new law, the police force consists of five hundred men, four captains, eight lieutenants and eight turnkeys, and our city lighted with gas; Baltimore, in 1817, being the first in the United States to use it. 1774. No public library; but in 1822 an Apprentices' Library on a very small scale was inaugurated. 1874. We have the Maryland Institute Library, sixteen thousand volumes, one thousand readers weekly; the Peabody Institute, fifty thousand volumes; Mercantile Library Association, twenty-eight thousand volumes; Maryland Historical Society, twelve thousand volumes. There was in 1774 only one weekly paper—now we have the *Baltimore Daily American*, the oldest, bearing that name for seventy-six years; the *Baltimore Sun* next, thirty-seven years old; the *Baltimore Gazette*, first



started as the *Exchange* sixteen years ago—being three of the most enterprising in the United States, and in a moral point of view, the best in the country; then the *German Correspondent*, thirty-four years old, competing in every respect with any other German paper in the land; next the *Southern Magazine*, “*Maryland Farmer*” and “*American Farmer*,” monthlies; four ably edited weeklies, viz: the *Baltimorean*, *Telegram*, *Saturday Night* and *Bulletin*. There were then (1774) but six churches—now two hundred and four. 1774. No water supplied by the authorities—now we have Lake Roland, capacity of five hundred millions gallons; Hampden Reservoir, fifty millions; Mount Royal, thirty millions; Druid Hill Lake, four hundred and ninety-three millions; and, when finished, the Gunpowder Water Works will exceed any similar enterprise in the world. Conduit will pass one hundred and seventy millions gallons daily! We have nine public squares, two beautiful parks, viz: Patterson and Druid Hill, the latter acknowledged to be for natural scenery the most beautiful one in the country, containing seven hundred acres, or twelve times the size of the original plat of Baltimore. 1774. But one fire engine, worked by hand; cost \$264—now ten steam engines in service, two in reserve; four building, including the harbor steamer, and one truck; one hundred and sixty men to work them. Three hook and ladder trucks. We have also a Salvage Corps, composed of eight efficient men. Our Fire Department is conceded to be in every respect the best in the country. Yearly expense about



\$146,000. 1774. Some six schools—but now one hundred and twenty-two public schools; six hundred and fourteen teachers. On roll, over twenty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-five pupils. Number of pupils in school during the year, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighteen. Besides a very large number of private schools, and day and boarding schools for young ladies, equal to any in the country. We also have some fifty benevolent institutions.\* Of course there were no railroads then, nor canals—but now the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad spreads its constantly increasing connections over the whole of the Western country, and as far as California, while its southern branch through Washington connects throughout the Southern States, and as far as New Orleans. The railway communications extend by the Northern Central Road north and west to the Lakes and Canada; the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road to all parts of the Northern and Eastern States. Of the local roads, there are the Western Maryland, extending through the rich farmlands of Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties to Hagerstown, and projected to Williamsport, on the Potomac river; and the Baltimore and Potomac, opening up a fertile country hitherto inaccessible by rail; the Baltimore and Drum Point Railroad, now in course

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\* When its present benevolent object will have been accomplished, it is contemplated to convert the "UNION ORPHAN ASYLUM," into a "CHILD'S HOSPITAL," to be managed by the ladies of Baltimore of all denominations. The KELSO HOME, for Orphans of the Methodist Episcopal Church, founded in 1873—now in operation. The "AGED WOMEN'S HOME" is to be enlarged, so as to accommodate thirty more inmates.

of construction; the Union Railroad which, making almost the entire circuit of the city of Baltimore, will afford the means for prompt connection between the various railways that enter the city; the City Passenger Railways number twelve; also the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Susquehanna Canal. 1774. There were no banks, till 1790 the Bank of Maryland was incorporated — now we have about twenty-three, with an aggregate capital of, we presume, from \$14,000,000 to \$15,000,000, besides eight Savings Banks. Nor were there any insurance companies; but in 1785 Hercules Courtenay, Esq., issued policies that were subscribed by merchants and other individuals — now we have thirteen local fire insurance companies, besides numerous foreign companies. OUR CITY HALL is the most magnificent one in the country. Dimensions 238 by 149 feet; base of dome 52 feet 6 inches in diameter; height of dome 117 feet to lantern on top, in which will be four electric clocks; whole height, from grade to top of lantern, 227 feet — flag pole to be 40 feet high. The general style of architecture is Renaissance. The front portico and lower part of dome are of the Composite style. This noble structure will be occupied January 1st, 1875 — George A. Frederick, Architect. The Young Men's Christian Association Building is another magnificent structure, now in course of erection. Front on Saratoga street 182 feet, on Charles street 130 feet; height from grade to the tops of the two towers 115 feet; 1st floor, five stores; 2d floor, four rooms and a main hall, which

will accommodate twelve hundred persons; 3d floor, four rooms and library; 4th floor, three rooms, gymnasium, bath room, &c.; Mansard roof. Style of architecture Composite — Niernsee & Neilson, Architects. *The principal benefactors of the city:* COLONEL JOHN EAGER HOWARD, JOHN OLIVER, ISAAC MCKIM, JOHN McDONOGH, MOSES SHEPPARD, GEORGE PEABODY, ALEX. LORMAN, SAMUEL READY, THOMAS KELSO and JOHNS HOPKINS, Esqs., Mr. Kelso being the only one now living. His name is recorded on page 266, among the few surviving "Old Defenders," aged ninety, and still surprisingly active.

We submit the following as an argument for those who favor the law now before the Legislature, looking to the extension of the city limits. Allowing Baltimore a population of two hundred and seventy-five thousand in 1870, with an average percentage increase of 19.77 per each decade from 1870 to 1970, in ninety-six years from this her population will be one million six hundred and twenty-five thousand; Charles street bridge perhaps being about the centre of our prosperous and rapidly growing city.

The following, as a special favor, was furnished us by an old and tried friend, Samuel Sands, Esq., in advance of the April number of the *American Farmer* of 1874.

A "REMINISCENCE" OF THE WAR OF 1812.

*By the Senior Editor of the American Farmer.*

The following paper was prepared by request, about a year ago, but mislaid. It was intended for insertion in another journal, but as it is possible we may follow it up with some other reminiscences of the "olden time," we have determined to give it in our own pages, as we have many old time friends still lingering on the stage of life, who may feel interested therein.

We at first thought that the main point in the statement given below was of such minor importance, that we could not spare room for its insertion ; but inasmuch as the late distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to whose honor his native State has just placed a statue in its Capital, deemed it not unworthy of his pen to throw what light he could upon the early publication of our favorite National Song, written by one of Maryland's sons, and published in the city so deeply interested in the events so glowingly presented, we have deemed it our duty to give our testimony in relation to the same matter ; and this we do the more readily, as it is more than

probable that we are alone left of those who were *directly* connected with the original publication of the song.

“THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.”\*

Our name having of late been connected with the original publication of this National song, we have been requested by the editor of the *American Historical Review*, (Mr. Lossing,) and others, to give our recollections of its first appearance in print—and as a statement which appeared in the “Review” for January, 1873, in regard to it, is certainly incorrect in some particulars, we have determined to present the following facts in relation thereto, as far as our memory serves.

During the attack on Baltimore by the British, on the 12th of September, 1814, we were an apprentice in the office of the “*American* ;” we were but fourteen years old at the time, and consequently too young to bear arms. The paper was suspended during the time the enemy was in our front, and all the hands capable of bearing arms were with the troops, either at North Point, or in the batteries and entrenchments on Lou-

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\* The “Star Spangled Banner” was composed under the following circumstances. The author visited the British fleet with a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the enemy’s custody a friend of his, Dr. Bene, who had been captured at Upper Marlborough, Maryland. Mr. Key was not permitted to return, lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He watched the flag at Fort McHenry during the whole day with great anxiety, till the night prevented him from seeing it. During the night he was eagerly observant of the bombshells, and at early dawn his enraptured eye was once more greeted by the flag of his country. A. H.

denslager's Hill, east of the city. We do not remember of any other of the hands being about the office during the suspension of the publication, until after the British fleet left our immediate vicinity. Our time, of course, was taken up in loitering about, and occasionally visiting "the boys" in the army, at their posts. After the battle was fought, and the enemy had withdrawn their land forces from our shores, having lost their Commander-in-Chief, General Ross, who was killed, as it was believed, by Wells and McComas, two of the members of the First Baltimore Sharpshooters, commanded by Captain Aisquith, the British fleet moved farther down the bay. We would here remark that Ross was in advance of his troops, reconnoitering our position, and the sharpshooters (a rifle corps) were stationed in advance of our army, in ambush. The source from whence their fire emanated, was quickly discerned by Ross' guard, who fired in that direction and killed the two gallant young riflemen who had shot the British General.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, one of the editors of the *American*, who belonged to Aisquith's Company, obtained leave of absence to return home to arrange for the reïssuing of the paper; but before the re-commencement thereof, he received the copy of the song and placed it in our hands to put in type. It has now been nearly sixty years since these events took place, but our recollection has ever been quite vivid, that the copy thus received was considered at the time as the original manuscript. Without having ever made any inquiry



upon the subject of Mr. J. S. Skinner, with whom we were in after years on intimate terms in connection with the publication of the *American Farmer*, yet we had gotten the impression upon our mind, that it was that gentleman who brought the copy to the office from Mr. Key—but having had the perusal of a volume of the poems of Mr. Key, the author of the song, published in 1857, by the late Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D., of this city, we find that we were under a wrong impression upon that point; both of these gentlemen having been detained by the British on board their cartel during the bombardment. We never professed to *know* who had brought it to the *American* office, yet from some cause we had it fixed upon our mind, that it was Mr. Skinner; an introductory letter to the volume alluded to above, however, written by the late Chief Justice Taney, detailing the circumstances connected with the writing of the song, shows that Mr. Key, when he reached the city, after the enemy had retired from our waters, handed it to Judge Nicholson, a relative by marriage, to advise with him as to its publication. The Judge being much pleased with it, “sent it to a printer,” says Judge Taney, “and ordered copies to be struck off in handbill form, which were distributed to the public,” and adds that Mr. Key “believed it to have been favorably received by the Baltimore public.”

No allusion is made in this narrative of Judge Taney as to the office to which it was sent for publication; but Mr. Lossing, in his *Historical Record* referred to above, attempts to supply the omission by saying that Judge

Nicholson "took it to the office of Captain Benjamin Edes, on the corner of Baltimore and Gay streets," and that "his apprentice, Samuel Sands, who was living in Baltimore a few years ago, set up the song in type, printed it, and distributed it among the citizens."

There are other circumstances given in connection with its first publication, which induces us to believe that the copy which Mr. Lossing had before him was not one of the originals, but was subsequently printed after it had issued from the office of the *American*. In the first place, we were never connected with the office of Mr. Edes, nor do we remember that the office of that gentleman ever was at the corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, as stated by Mr. Lossing; we were at the time an apprentice at the office of the *American*, which was then located at No. 4 on the east side of Harrison street, but several years afterwards, it was removed to the south-west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets. Captain Edes' office at one time, we remember, was at the north-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets.

We have before us a memorandum, taken from an authentic source, in which it is shown that a discrepancy exists in a line of the song, which at first we could not account for. It is stated that, as originally written, in the third line of the first stanza it reads thus:

"Whose broad stripes and bright stars, *through the clouds of the fight*," whereas in the first printed copies, and ever since recognized as the correct version, it reads:

"Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the *perilous* fight."

The narrative of Judge Taney, we think, explains this discrepancy. He asked Mr. Key when he first read the song, "How he found time, in the scenes he had been passing through, to compose such a song?" To which Mr. Key replied, "he had written some lines or brief notes, that would aid him in calling them to mind, upon the back of a letter which he happened to have in his pocket; and for some of the lines, as he proceeded, he was obliged to rely altogether on his memory; and that he finished it in the boat on his way to the shore, and wrote it out as it now stands, at the hotel the night after he reached Baltimore, immediately after he arrived," and the next morning he showed it to Judge Nicholson, who sent it to the printer, as already stated—and no doubt the line first quoted above was the original as written on the back of the letter, and afterwards the language was changed, and it has ever since been accepted as it appears in the second line, as quoted above. This at least is our theory of the matter.

We give on this page as appropriate, a very small list of the large number of prominent and useful citizens who have died within the last fifty-five years.

Hon. Wm. Pinkney, February 25th, 1822; Colonel John Eager Howard, October 12th, 1827, aged seventy-five years; General Benj. C. Howard, March 6th, 1872, aged eighty-one years; Hon. Judge John Purviance, September 23d, 1854, aged eighty-one years; Hon. William Wirt, February 15, 1854; Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, October 12th, 1864, aged eighty-seven years; James Mason Campbell, June 21st, 1869, aged fifty-nine years;

Rev. James Ingliss, August 15th, 1819, aged forty-four years; Rev. John Glendy, D. D., October 4th, 1832; Rev. J. H. W. Hawkins, the well known temperance lecturer, August 25th, 1858, aged sixty-one years; Rev. Wm. Nevins, September 14th, 1835; Rev. John M. Duncan, D. D., the distinguished pulpit orator, April 30th, 1851, aged sixty-one years; Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," January 11th, 1843, aged sixty-four years; Hon. John P. Kennedy, August 18th, 1870, aged seventy-five years; Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D., April 22d, 1859; Hon. John Van Lear McMahon, June 15th, 1871, aged seventy-two years; Rt. Rev. Archbishop Spalding, February 7th, 1872, aged sixty years; Rev. Arch'd Hawkins, March 28th, 1851, aged eighty-five years; J. J. Cohen, April 6th, 1869, aged eighty years; Solomon Ettling, August 6th, 1847, aged eighty-four years; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, November 14th, 1832, aged ninety-five years; George Brown, August 15th, 1859, aged seventy-two years; Rev. George B. Schaeffer, September 14th, 1828, aged twenty-eight years; John Rodgers, first President Maryland Institute, November 23d, 1861, aged seventy-six years; Robert A. Dobbin, of the *American*, September, 1862; Alexander Brown, April 4th, 1834; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Ex-President, March 8th, 1874, aged seventy four years; Hon. Charles Sumner, March 11th, 1874, aged sixty-three years; Prof. Louis Jean Rodolphe Agassiz, December 14th, 1873, aged sixty-seven years; Thomas D. Baird, A. M., Principal City College, July 9th, 1873, aged sixty-two years.

In concluding this imperfect volume, embracing the biography of our venerable and esteemed friend, we would remark that Colonel Elijah Stansbury is a gentleman ever alive to social intercourse, delighting to enter into conversation with his acquaintances, and in our judgment, with a vivacity and intellectual force unusual for one of his advanced years; his manners being perfectly plain, manly and dignified, commanding from all the most respectful attention. His style of living corresponds with his circumstances; frugal

and strictly temperate in his habits, he always reserves ample funds to liberally promote schemes of private benevolence and works of public utility. Punctual himself to every engagement, he reasonably expects from others a strict fulfilment of theirs, and without being diffusive beyond his means, his heart is ever open to the appeals of charity. In domestic life, he blends authority with the care and kindness of a friend, always solicitous for the welfare of others. His habitual diligence and method were so precise, that all the intricate business of his office as Mayor of Baltimore were managed without confusion and without hurry. During his Mayoralty, the discharge of the manifold duties of that responsible office took the place of every private consideration, giving himself few moments of relaxation, his whole mind being employed to faithfully execute his honored trust, so that if his political opponents did not approve of his measures, they universally venerated his character, and relied implicitly on his integrity, believing and knowing Elijah Stansbury to be an honest man. In political contests, opponents will misrepresent motives in order to diminish political influence; yet the moment our friend retired to private life, his political opponents returned to their expressions of veneration and esteem. The discharge of his official duties indicates that he solemnly felt his dependence on an overruling Providence; for in his messages as Chief Magistrate of the city, he always gratefully acknowledged the signal blessings of a Divine Ruler, having in the year 1822,

being then in his thirty-first year, united himself with the Trinity Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) Rev. Mr. Bartow, Rector. His punctual attendance in his advanced age at an Episcopal church, (the Holy Innocence,) in the vicinity of his house, together with his contributions, bears ample testimony to the sincerity of his professions. It is no wonder then that such a man is endeared to his neighbors and fellow-citizens generally—and the writer of this humble tribute to living worth firmly believes that Elijah Stansbury, now in his honored old age, has not an enemy in the whole world. That his useful life may be still further prolonged many more years, is our fervent aspiration, and hoping when he is finally gathered to his fathers, that he may be numbered among the virtuous and the good—leaving a memory to be perpetuated for generations yet to come.







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